Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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MARGARET WILSON SPEAKS FOR BILL

Tells Congressman He Ought to Consider It Even if Advocates Are Voteless

Congressman Focht of Pennsylvania: "But the people of the District of Columbia have no vote. Why should they discuss politics and any such things?"

Miss Margaret Wilson: "I had supposed that Congress cared a little something about the people of the District of Columbia, whether they voted or not."

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, established a precedent April 12, in Washington, when she appeared before a committee of Congress to advocate the passing of a bill directing the board of education of the District of Columbia to permit the use of school buildings as community forums. It was the first time a daughter of any President had appeared before a committee of Congress.

The hearing was held by the House Committee on the District of Columbia. Miss Wilson handled her case well and was quick in reply when members plied her with questions. The present issue arose when the board of education refused to permit the use of a school building on Sunday.

"It is suggested," she said, 'that we have introduced a

(Continued on page 130.)

FARM WOMAN IS NATIONAL ASSET

Bankers Are Urged to Back Farm Mother in Interest of Nation's Prosperity

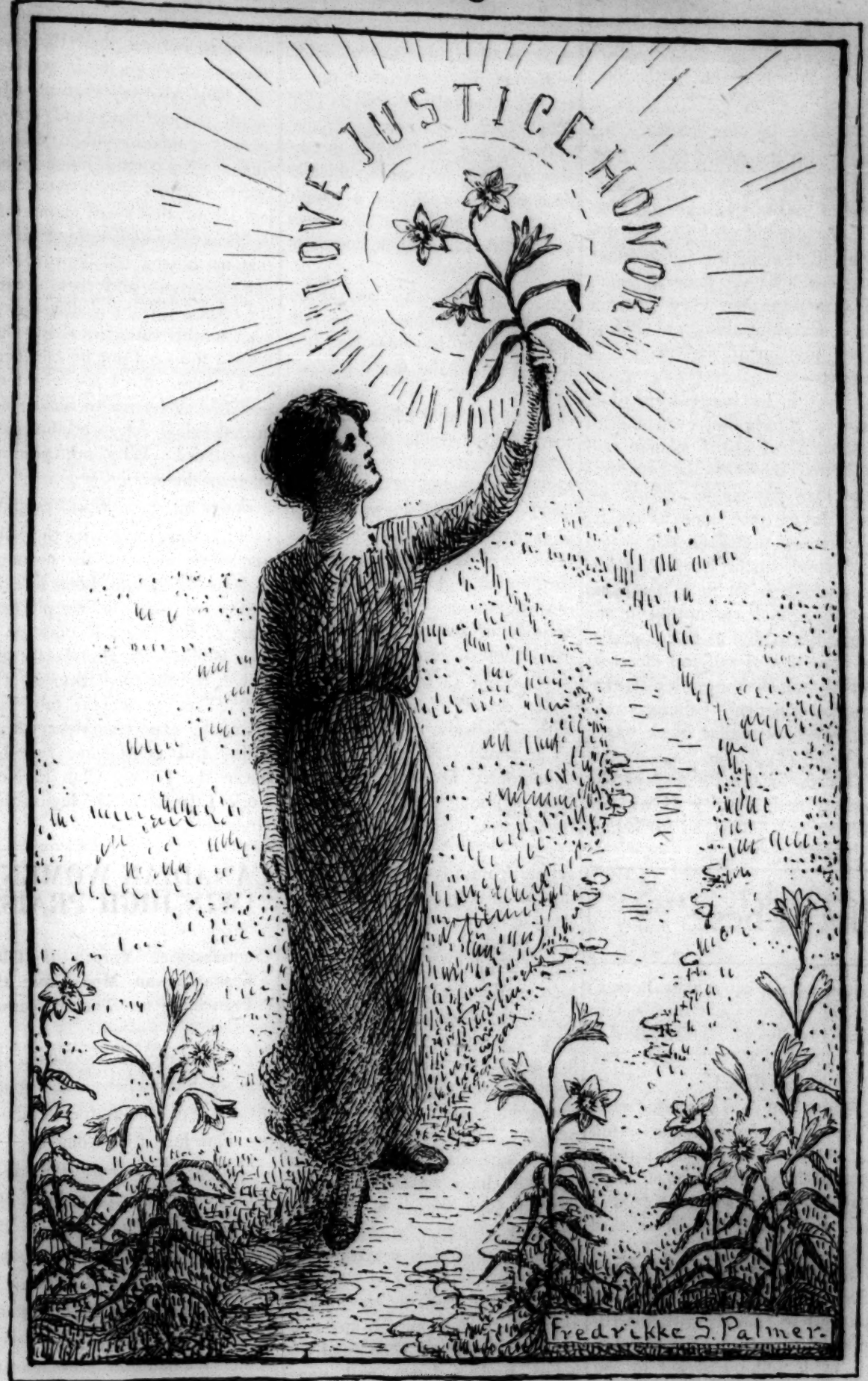
The prosperity of a nation depends upon its womenfolk is the conclusion to be drawn from "What the Bankers Can Do to Help Meet the Needs of the Farm Woman," an article in the current issue of the Banker-Farmer, published in Champaign, Ill., by the agricultural comission of the American Bankers' Association. The author is Leonard Goss. He says:

"We hear it said often enough that the prosperity of a nation depends upon its agriculture, but I say to you that the success of agriculture depends in turn upon the success of the farm home, and whether or not the farm home shall have value depends upon the mother within the home."

A summary of the article made by the Christian Science Monitor says:

"Today's important country life movement depends on the farm mother. And she depends on her home. If it does not offer the advantages it should to her family, her decision will most likely be for town or city. Much can be done to supply these missing advantages by the country banker, sometimes in a financial way, often by his moral support of the farm mother. In short, the banker has a great opportunity to help the woman on the farm. In so doing he is encouraging farm life and zuilding up agriculture."

The Easter Message of Women



VASSAR GIRLS GET OBJECT LESSON

Students Visit Court and Hear Ruling Wife Has No Right to Money Earned

A good story is told by the New York Tribune about some twenty-five Vassar College undergraduates who were taken to a session of the Dutchess County Supreme Court by one of the professors. They are members of the class in political science and were taken "to see the legal wheels go 'round."

In over-ruling a motion the justice quoted the State law, which gives a husband a right to whatever money his wife may save.

"Right there," says the Tribune, "the class was turned into a suffrage indignation meeting, which ended with the solemnest kind of pledge that this particular law will be the first one wiped out when the golden age brings equal franchise."

HARDING ASKS FOR RECONSECRATION

Keynote Speaker Tells Republicans They Should Turn Again to Principles of "Americanism"

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who is to be temporary chairman of the Republican national convention at Chicago and is expected to deliver the "keynote speech," was the principal speaker at the Republican State convention in Rhode Island, April 17.

"We must again reconsecrate ourselves to Americanism," said Senator Harding.

The Republican party will have an opportunity in the coming campaign to reconsecrate itself to the principles of self-government for which Lincoln, its greatest exponent, stood, by taking a firm stand for the immediate enfranchisement of women. The Republican platform for 1916 should declare in no uncertain terms against all sex discrimination.

WOMAN SETTLES TEXTILE STRIKE

Mediates Between Nashua Officials and Workers After Militia Fails to Restore Order

A strike in Nashua, N. H., in which more than 1,500 employees held out for over six months, was recently settled by a woman, Mrs. Eugenia Schlenk, after three weeks' work among the strikers. Mrs. Schlenk, who is only twenty-five years old, went to Nashua a stranger although the accredited representative of the North American Civic League. She is of Polish birth and speaks the language of the strikers fluently, as well as English; and she gained their confidence at once.

Satisfactory terms of settlement were arranged between the strikers and the mill officials, which included the return of all the strikers to the mills almost immediately. The strike had necessitated keeping two militia companies on guard for several weeks; and the fines for strike disorders amounted to thousands of dollars.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WINS REFERENDUM

Canadian Province May Follow Suit of Others—Will Decide At Coming Election

British Columbia is to have an opportunity to follow the example of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan and of the States south of it in putting women on a level of full equality with men.

A referendum on woman suffrage will be taken at the coming general election in that Province, and, if the electors approve, women may vote after January 1, 1917. Premier Bowser stated in Victoria April 14 that the same legislation which would amend the elections act to extend the vote to soldiers would also provide votes for women.

"We felt that the proper course would be to submit the question to the people," he continued. "If the majority of those voting decide in favor of granting the franchise, then we will have the amendment in the act enforced."

PRESIDENT TALKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Wilson Says America Must Not Forget Traditions Upon Which She Is Founded

President Wilson in his address of welcome April 17 to the annual convention of the Daughters of the Revolution said:

"Tradition is a handsome thing in proportion as we live up to it. If we fall away from the tradition of the fathers, we have dishonored them. If we forget the tradition of the fathers, we have changed our character; we have lost an old impulse; we have become unconscious of the principles in which the life of the nation itself is rooted and grounded. . . . What a splendid thing it is to have so singular a tradition—a tradition of unselfishness! When America ceases to be unselfish she will cease to be America. When she forgets the traditions of devotion to human rights in general which gave spirit and impulse to her founders, she will have lost her title deeds to her own nationality."

These are good words for the Democratic party, of which President Wilson is the leader, to remember when it meets in its national convention next June. The traditions of democracy and self-government in this country need to be applied to the great question of equal suffrage, which can no longer be dismissed. Will President Wilson incorporate the belief in the enfranchisement of women, which he has already expressed, in an effective way in his party platform?

Out of the 48 States of the Union, only three are out of debt, and two of these are equal suffrage States—Kansas and Wyoming. The State debt of Massachusetts is $125,793,412, with an excess of $86,042,692 above the sinking fund.

PARTIES SHOULD TAKE A STAND

Congressman Fess Favors Plan to Secure Suffrage Plank in National Party Platforms

Representative Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, gave his approval last week to the plans of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for securing an equal suffrage plank in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties.

"I believe that political parties would make no mistake in taking a definite stand on this question of equal suffrage," said Dr. Fess. Representative Fess, by the way, is the president of Antioch College in Ohio, and well known as an educator and writer on political and economic subjects.

"The reason I take this position," he continued, "is that anything that has a free field and must be done will be done. If a thing is right, it is coming. It may be very intermittent, but if it is right, ultimately it is going to be recognized.

"I believe that woman suffrage is legitimate, and therefore I believe it will succeed, and I have no hesitancy in saying that political parties should take a definite stand, and am in entire sympathy with the efforts of woman suffrage leaders to secure the adoption in the national platforms of the two great parties of an equal suffrage plank."

Some men say they do not want to see women at the polls, but did you ever hear one say he did not want to see a woman pay taxes?—Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer.

HURRAH FOR THE STAGE COACH

A prominent anti-suffragist, Mr. John Martin, has lately contributed to the New York Survey a series of articles on women's work. He holds that women should be forbidden to serve as clerks in stores, or as telephone girls, or in mills and factories, or in most of the other employments that they now follow. This calls out from Mrs. Anne O'Hagan Shinn the following little burlesque:

"I have become strongly imbued with the desire to set forth my reasons for urging the abolition of steam, gasoline and electrically driven vehicles and the reinstallation of the horse-drawn stagecoach as the general means of transportation. My grounds for undertaking this great reformatory movement are many. I urge it—

"First, in the interest of sacred nature. Surely not even the all too prevalent speed maniac will deny that the horse is more natural than the engine. Can we defy nature and hope to escape the price of that defiance?

"Second, in the interest of human probity. It is a notorious fact that much corruption in our public life is due to the disgraceful activities of railroad directorates among dishonest legislators. Can any opponent of stagegcoachism point to similar black pages in the history of the stage coach?

"Third, in the interest of the comfort and security of widows and orphans. Railroad stock-juggling has reduced and sometimes rendered entirely worthless the shares of railroad stock which have formed the sole capital of the aforesaid widows and orphans. When was it ever possible to fling such an accusation at stagecoaches?

"Fourth, in the interest of human life and health. It is necessary to make but the briefest reference to the calamitous, often fatal, accidents due to trolley car collisions, to the telescoping of trains, to misplaced switches, to temporarily deranged signal systems, and to reckless motoring. You will find more vehicular disasters recorded in a single Monday morning paper now than you will find in a whole decade of stagecoach history.

"Apart from the spectacular and immediate dangers of railroad wrecks, joy-rides and the like, there is the more gradual, more insidious, peril to health. Consider a single trip to Chicago with the inevitable jarring upon the spine and the consequently inevitable increase of nervous disorders. Consider the predestined physiological and psychological reaction of the speed, the tension, the general high pressure of modern travel—the eye-strain, the acridity of soft coal fumes, the nauseation of gasoline.

"Contrast these with the incidental results of stagecoaching—with its leisure and peace, with its aesthetic satisfaction, with its opportunity for deep breathing. Can anyone, sincerely making that contrast, deny that the health of the race demands the restoration of the stagecoach, especially for women, the mothers and potential mothers of that race?

"The opponents of stagecoachism (I know their habit of mind, at once muddled and impatient!) will doubtless oppose to my demand for the abolition of machine locomotion, futile pleas for its improvement. They will blasphemously declare that the horse is no more natural than the creations of man's genius in mechanics; they will say that an educated, conscientious and consequently patriotic public will in time destroy corrupt alliances between railroad directorates and legislators; that speed mania may be checked by adequate penalties; that machinery will improve and danger lessen, and that already the record of railroad disasters in certain other countries shows that human life need not be sacrificed as it is here. But I say, why temporize? Why try to reform admitted evil? Why not abolish it altogether? Why not practice stagecoachism?

"That this is perfectly feasible, that the stagecoach with the jolly, inspiriting notes of the horn replacing the awful honk of the motor car and the ear-piercing blast of the steam locomotive is a possibility, is abundantly attested by the fact that in the spring season several tally-hos, driven by expert amateur whips, ladies and gentlemen, run between the Colony Club in New York City and Ardsley-on-the-Hudson."

MARGARET WILSON SPEAKS FOR BILL

(Concluded from page 129.)

shocking and iniquitous bill here because under it these community forums might meet Sunday afternoon. There is nothing about Sunday in the bill, and the only question is whether the board of education or the majority of a community shall have the right to say when these meetings are held.

"I think that no Democratic Congress—I mean democratic with a small 'd'—will say we cannot use these buildings on Sunday afternoons. I do not think it is the business of Congress or the board of education or any one else to say that the majority of a community may not gather on Sunday to discuss public questions. I think the residents of a community should have every right to use their school buildings at any time outside of school hours."

"I do not know that I would vote to turn over school buildings for political discussions," said Representative Focht. Miss Wilson immediately showed the spirit that has made her a suffragist.

"I do not know that it applies to this board," she replied, "but some boards of education who have refused use of school buildings elsewhere are afraid of public discussions. That is all the more reason why there should be public discussions."

Loud applause from the hundred-odd women gathered in the committee room greeted this statement.

"I think a discussion of any public question on Sunday afternoon is worthy of the Sabbath or any other day," continued Miss Wilson. "Personally, I would think I had done a self-sacrificing thing by attending such a discussion instead of going to ride. These discussions may be about any public question—not necessarily devoted to school matters."

"But the people of the District of Columbia have no vote. Why should they discuss politics and any such thing?" suggested Congressman Focht.

"I had supposed that Congress cared a little something about the people of the District of Columbia, whether they voted or not," retorted Miss Wilson, with a smile, and there was more applause.

Senator Brown's proposed amendment to the constitution, under the provisions of which an amendment once defeated could not be brought up again for five years, was defeated in the New York Senate last week by 22 to 13. It was aimed at the suffrage amendment.

A. Florence Yerger, a woman lawyer of Philadelphia, succeeded last week in securing the conviction of an Italian banker accused of defrauding several hundred poor Italians out of their savings. After the banks had failed and the depositors despaired of getting any of their money, Miss Yerger took up the cases of between 600 and 700 depositors, with claims totalling more than $70,000. Poor Italian women with gray hair and dressed in torn wrappers thronged the court room during the trial and crowded around Miss Yerger to thank her after the verdict.

"In Times Like These"

Just now American suffragists have a particularly warm feeling toward Canada, because Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have stepped to the front and given their women the ballot. Some idea of the arguments that have proved so successful may be gained from the book, "In Times Like These,"* by Nellie L. McClung, a prominent Canadian suffragist.

The chapters deal with "The War That Never Ends," "The War That Ends in Exhaustion, Sometimes Mistaken for Peace," "What Do Women Think of War? (Not That It Matters)," "Should Women Think?" "The New Chivalry," "Hardy Perennials,' "Gentle Lady," "Women and the Church," "The Sore Thought," "The Land of the Fair Deal," "As a Man Thinketh," and "The War against Gloom." It is full of homely wisdom, high thought and striking incidents. As a sample of the latter, take the following relating to "fallen women." Mrs. McClung says:

When Christian women ask to vote, it is in the hope that they may be able with their ballots to protect the weak and innocent, and make the world a safer place for the young feet. As it is now, weakness and innocence are punished more than wickedness.

One of our social workers, going her rounds, met a young Scotch girl, aged nineteen, belonging to that class of people whom we in our superior way call "fallen women." She was a beautiful girl, with curling auburn hair and deep violet eyes. The visitor asked her about herself, but the girl was not disposed to talk. Finally the visitor asked if she might pray with her. The girl politely refused.

"Lady," she said wearily, "what is the use of praying—there is no God. I know that you think there is a God, lady," she went on, with a voice of settled sadness. "I did, too—once—but I know now that there is no God anywhere."

Then she told her story. When her mother died in Scotland, she came out to Canada to live with her brother, who had a position in a bank. She traveled in the care of a Scotch family to her destination. At the station, an elderly gentleman in a clerical coat met her and told her that her brother was ill, but had sent him to meet her. She went with him unsuspectingly. That was six years ago. She was then thirteen years old.

"So you see, lady," she said, "I know there is no God, or He would never have let them do to me what they did. Every night I had prayed to God, and if there were a God anywhere He would surely have heard my mother's prayer. When she was dying she asked God to protect her poor little motherless girl. It is a sad world, lady." The girl's eyes were dry and her voice unbroken. There is a limit even to tears, and her eyes were cried dry.

According to the laws of the Dominion of Canada, the man who stole this sweet child from the railway station would be liable to five years' imprisonment, if the case could be proven against him. But if he had stolen any article from any building belonging to or adjacent to a railway station, or any article belonging to a railway company, he would have been liable to a term of fourteen years. This is the law.

And yet those high in authority dare to say that women must not be given the right to protect themselves. The demand for votes is a spiritual movement, and the bitter cry of that little Scotch girl, and of the many like her who have no reason to believe in God, sounds a challenge to every woman who ever names the name of God in prayer. We know there is a God of love and justice, who hears the cry of the smallest child in agony, and will in His own good time bind up every broken heart and wipe away every tear. But how can we demonstrate God to the world?

Inasmuch as we have sat in our comfortable, respectable pews, enjoying our own little narrow-gauge religion, unmoved by the call of the larger citizenship, and making no effort to reach out and save those who are in temptation, and making no effort to better the conditions under which other women must live—inasmuch as we have left undone the things we might have done—in God's sight we are fallen women!

*McLeod & Allen, Toronto.

Mrs. McClung's book should be in every suffrage library.

A woman, Mrs. W. A. Harris of Lawrence, was elected one of the delegates at large from Kansas to the national Democratic convention last week.

Citizenship for women is a social development of our times.—Jane Addams.

CANADIAN WOMEN WIN HIGH PRAISE

Commissioner Yorath is Glad Saskatchewan Men Gave the Franchise to Their Women

Like the men of California, the men of Saskatchewan are much pleased with themselves for having done justice to women.

Commissioner Yorath made a cordial address before the Equal Franchise League the other day. He congratulated the women upon the victory, and referred to the vast amount of ignorance and prejudice they had had to overcome. He had been present when the president of the Equal Franchise League had presented the women's case before the Provincial Legislature. He said he would rather be governed by a Parliament composed wholly of women than by men who betrayed the public trust. "Men cannot scoff at government by women after what has happened during the past year," he said.

He called attention to the provision making women eligible to Parliament and to boards of school trustees, and said that they ought to be eligible also to town and city councils. On one council on which he had served there was a woman alderman, and she was the best of the whole 24.

"Our children should be taught the full meaning of the word 'honor,' and that 'smartness' is cowardly and despicable," said Commissioner Yorath, and he declared that if women were given more power to raise the character of children to the highest plane, thus would more than justify the recent action of the Parliament.

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SENATOR CLASSES WOMEN AND HOGS

"Chivalrous" Mississippi Legislator Asks Comrades if a Hog Will Purify a "Wallow"

As a sample of how some men regard women, the debate on a limited woman suffrage bill in the Mississippi Legislature was illuminating. It is also a sample of some of the Mississippi legislators. The bill in question proposed to give suffrage to mothers who have living children. During the debate Senator Whittington asked, "Don't you think women would purify politics?" Whereupon another senator replied: "Do you think a hog would purify a wallow?" Among the women present in the gallery were representatives of families who have helped make history in the State.

During the same session of the Legislature an unusually large number of bills were presented to restore the right of suffrage to former convicts. All save one or two were favorably recommended. "While Mississippi women are classed with wallowing hogs, it is quite evident that ex-convicts are in high favor with legislators," says the Southern Women's Press Bureau.

VOTING LEADS TO MORE INFLUENCE

Miss Addams's Experience Proves That No Thinking Individual Esteems Her Less As Voter

The news of Jane Addams's ill health has caused universal sorrow. President Wilson did a graceful thing in sending her a dozen roses. When she was campaigning against the re-election of President Taft, Miss Addams tells us that she had occasion to interview Mr. Taft on a humanitarian mission, and found him as willing to listen to her as ever.

The people who say that Miss Addams has lost her influence through her public activities all lay it to those matters where she was merely exerting her "indirect influence,"—as for instance when she seconded the nomination of a presidential candidate before Illinois women got the right to vote, or when she has spoken and written in behalf of peace. The strongest anti does not claim that Miss Addams has lost any influence through casting her vote in Chicago, or even through acting as one of the election judges.

Any man or woman with large influence loses it, with thoughtless people, as soon as he or she uses it for an object that they disapprove; as for instance, when a clergyman makes speeches in a political campaign, on the side to which some of his parishioners are opposed. But it is rare that either the clergyman or the woman gets into serious hot water merely for casting a conscientious vote. Professor Scott Nearing might have voted as he pleased, if he had not used his "indirect influence" by talking. This possibility is no more a reason for disfranchising women than for disfranchising ministers or college professors, or any other men who now have influence.

"VICTIMS OF THIS RESTLESS AGE"

For the comfort of those anti-feminists who foresee disaster from the entrance of "restless woman" into industries, let these words from the Niagara Falls Journal of March 29 prove that their fears are not unfounded:

"Women, as well as men, are victims of this restless age. Take the recent case of the ambitious Illinois wife. Not content with keeping house and rearing a family of nine children, she persisted during rush hours in helping her husband shoe horses. But the strain was too much for her, and now she is dead at the age of 95."

Dr. William H. Hoople, president of the American Motors Corporation, says that the "touch of motherhood" was needed in the courts as much as in the home, if the interests of the little ones were to be safeguarded.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1916

THE EASTER MESSAGE

Easter is the festival of the uprising. It celebrates the resurrection of the dead.

It is always a happy time for the friends of equal rights. In addition to the causes of joy which are common to all the world, they have especial reasons to rejoice. With every Easter, the list lengthens of States, countries and provinces where equal suffrage is risen and triumphant, after being buried and officially pronounced dead.

For many years the cause was supposed to be dead in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, but within the past few weeks it has risen, living and victorious. In California, Colorado, Washington, Kansas and Oregon, it was snowed under at the polls—in Oregon five times running—yet in all of them it is risen and triumphant today. In South Dakota the suffrage amendment has been buried three times, yet it is already resubmitted. In Iowa for forty years the Legislature refused to give the voters a chance to pass upon the question; but now the Iowa Legislature has risen to its opportunity by a splendid vote of both houses. Not six months ago equal suffrage was declared by its enemies to be killed forever in New York; and already the Legislature has passed the suffrage amendment by a vote of 33 to 10 in the Senate, and 109 to 30 in the Assembly.

There is no grave that can hold the movement in behalf of women's rights. It is coming irresistibly in the train of the risen Christ. But how soon it comes depends upon how hard we work. Let no slackness on our part delay the glorious resurrection! A. S. B.

LET THE WOMEN HELP

According to the Gospel story, women were the first at the sepulchre, and were the first to bring the news of the resurrection. If they had believed that a woman's only place was a home, they could not have done Christendom that service.

All the world's progress is a continuous resurrection—the spirit of truth and love breaking its way out of the black tomb of ignorance and hate. Women are among the most earnest and helpful workers in bringing in the new dispensation; and it is significant that all the forces which are opposed to having the great stone rolled away from the mouth of the tomb are opposed to letting women vote. A. S. B.

OAKS FROM ACORNS

The recent granting of woman suffrage in three great Canadian provinces is making the opponents of equal rights in this country very uncomfortable. Naturally, they are trying to belittle these victories. They declare them to be "unimportant," because Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have as yet a comparatively small population. They might as well call the victory of the colonists in the American Revolution unimportant, because the colonies had only a small population at that time. The outcome of that little war decided the question whether the teeming millions of the future in this country should live under a monarchy or under a republic. So the victories just won in Canada have settled for those huge provinces the question whether the great population destined to be theirs in the future shall live under a truly representative government or under one that is only half and half—self-government for men, a benevolent despotism for women.

Losers have a license to grumble, but it is absurd for the opponents of equal rights to seek to throw contempt upon the new suffrage conquests in Canada. Some unreconciled Tory might as well sneer when Americans celebrate the Fourth of July and declare that they are making a mighty fuss over what was really a very small matter.

"Population votes, not area"—but the anti-suffragists always forget that area fills up they also forget that women already vote in thickly- as well as thinly-populated places. A member of the Maine Legislature, on one occasion, rashly asserted that woman suffrage had been tried only in "sparsely-settled, wild regions, of small population." He was promptly reminded that Chicago has a larger population than the whole State of Maine. In England, women have municipal and county suffrage. Both as municipal voters and as elected members of the London County Council, women share in the government of London, a city which has a larger population than the whole State of Massachusetts.

A. S. B.

THE WOMAN'S TOUCH

More men have been blinded in the present war than in any other conflict in history. Henry G. Dodge tells in the New York Independent of the arrival at Marseilles of a great number of severely wounded French soldiers, who were to be distributed through Provence. First came those who had lost arms and legs; and finally the blind.

"The waiting crowd, silent and with uncovered heads, made a lane through which the blind soldiers came. They stumbled over the flagging and down the steps with groping feet, and always, though the orderlies guided them by the arms, their hands were stretched before them open wide; hopeless, hesitating hands, distrustful of the dark.

"The last in line was a handsome boy not over twenty-one, a sub-lieutenant of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. His fair hair was pushed back from his forehead by the black bandage over his eyes, his red fez was tipped to one side by another dressing on his head—and his right sleeve was empty. And though there glittered on his breast the Cross of the Legion of Honor, he was trembling from head to foot, and kept repeating over and over, 'J'ai peur, j'ai peur, j'ai peur'—'I'm afraid, I'm afraid, I'm afraid.' France had given him all she could—but he was afraid of the dark.

"And then that happened which changed the whole gruesome picture of horror and misery into something sublime.

"A girl stepped out of the crowd to the boy's side, put her arm about his waist, and took his groping hand in hers. She was no more than sixteen, beautiful with the dark, splendid, Greek beauty of the women of Provence—a girl of the people, who looked as though she might have come into Marseilles that day from the country with her cartload of garden truck.

"'Courage, mon vieux,' we heard her say. 'Do not have fear. Let me walk with you.'

"The orderly saluted and unhesitatingly stepped aside. The boy turned his bandaged eyes toward the girl, and, as he felt the protecting arm about his waist and the strong hand closing over his, his trembling ceased, his shoulders went back, and what had been a terrified child became a soldier again. It was the woman's touch that he had been needing—the hand and the word of encouragement of a woman of his own France—during the agonizing days in the hospital, and the long, terrifying train journey in the darkness.

"'Courage, mon vieux!' It was the spur to make him a soldier again. One does not show fear before a woman. He took the few steps across the pavement to the waiting ambulance with steady and confident feet, his head turned always toward the sound of the voice at his side, and as he walked he smiled into the girl's face. How long had it been since he had smiled!

"They came to the curb; and as she released his arm and an orderly stood ready to guide his foot to the step of the ambulance, he turned to the girl and paused a moment, with trembling lips. He raised his hand half way to the salute, and stopped.

"'What do you call yourself, my friend?' he said.

"'Adrienne, my lieutenant,' she replied softly.

"There was no trace of coquetry in her voice or in her bearing. She stood, slim and straight, before him, like a soldier before his superior officer.

"The boy whipped off the red fez from his blond head and tucked it under the empty sleeve pinned to his breast. His hand went out and found her shoulder, as she stepped nearer to him.

"'Merci, Adrienne,' he said huskily, and bent and kissed her upon both cheeks.

"The little peasant drew herself up like a queen, but her eyes were full of tears and for a moment she could not speak. Then, tremblingly but proudly:

"'Merci, mon lieutenant.'

"Her hands were clasped together upon her breast, and on her face was the look of Jeanne d'Arc standing before the Vision. The boy took his seat in the ambulance, and as it swung away from the curb his hand went to the salute, and his bandaged eyes turned toward the spot where she was standing. And until the car disappeared into the traffic beyond the station gates we could still see his erect figure and his hand raised to his forehead.

"The girl stood motionless, looking after him, until he was out of sight. She had not been kissed; she had been decorated."

The picture etches itself into the memory. It might well be symbolical. Among the dark and pressing problems of our time, thoughtful men are afraid—and the thoughtless are still worse off, because they have reason to fear and do not know it. But when the true woman comes and stands beside the man, together the two can find the way to their aim, and the horror of the dark will be over. A. S. B.

NO MONEY FOR THEM

The importance of segregating the feeble-minded has been vividly shown of late in an exhibit prepared by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. That State has more than 18,000 mental defectives.

Everybody knows that feeble-minded women, unless kept under proper care, become the unmarried mothers of large families of feeble-minded children. These in their turn multiply the number of the feeble-minded, lowering the standard of the race, and what most voters think is worse—adding to the burden of the taxpayer. Two hundred dollars a year will pay for keeping such a woman in a State institution; but thus far most of them have been left to their fate. This leads a Pennsylvania woman to write, with some bitterness, in a recent issue of the Harrisburgh Patriot:

"The 'Status of Women' and incidentally of the human race, was settled by our last Legislature. This eminent body of Solomons refused to appropriate a penny toward the building of the Home for Feeble-Minded Women at Laurelton, though the ground necessary was purchased by the State sometime since for that specific purpose. It would seem rather important to the average person that the thousands of feeble-minded women in Pennsylvania be segregated in some 'Village' and so isolated that they will cease to augment in alarming numbers the idiots, criminals, lunatics and degenerates of this old Commonwealth. But the Legislature 'did not have enough money to expend for this purpose,' though the very same body appropriated $625,000 for the eradication of the Foot and Mouth Disease; and minor sums for studying the breeding of horses, diseases of bees, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc. Clearly Woman and her progeny—including Man—rank in importance below cattle, bees, horses, and numerous other of the lower animals, not excepting fish."

PUBLISHING COMPANY GAINS.

The National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, has just sent out a highly encouraging report. Its business during the past year has shown a marked increase. In the first eleven months of its existence, in 1914, it fell short by $926 of covering its expenses. But during 1915 it made a clear profit of $1,265, and could have declared a dividend, only that the Directors thought it best to let the money remain in the business.

Mrs. Catt speaks highly of the efficient and business-like way in which the company is conducted. The stock is full paid and non-assessable and a majority of it is owned by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Shares can be had at $10 each. A good way to help the cause is to buy one. The Publishing Company also invites suggestions as to needed suffrage literature, and will be glad to do the printing for any State or local suffrage organization which is geting out new documents.

A. S. B.

Julia Ward Howe once said at a suffrage meeting:

"These meetings show, among other things, the character of those who believe in suffrage with their whole heart. We who are gathered here are not a frantic, shrieking mob. We are not contemners of marriage, nor neglecters of home and offspring. We are individually allowed to be men and women of sound intellect, of reputable life, having the same stake and interest in the well-being of the community that others have. Most of us are persons of moderate competence, earned or inherited. We have had, or hope to have, our holy fireside, our joyful cradle, our decent bank account. Why should any consider us as the enemies of society, we who have everything to gain by its good government?

Faithful monogamy must ever be woman's standard in love, because only in its still certainty can she fitly prepare and keep the place for her child.—Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale.

MASSACHUSETTS

Suffragists throughout the State are planning to make May 1 a real "Suffrage Day." A large number of meetings will be held and each league committee will plan its own form of demonstration. At every meeting it is hoped that two resolutions will be adopted; one calling for a suffrage plank in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties; and another of rejoicing over the recent suffrage victories in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The maple leaf, which is the emblem of Canada, and the Canadian colors combined with the stars and stripes will be displayed as extensively as possible. Weather permitting, it is probable that many of the meetings will be held out of doors

An out-of-door fete by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is to be held June 1, on the grounds of the James Russell Lowell estate in Cambridge, under the direction of the ways and means committee, Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, chairman.

A Shakespearean celebration by suffragists will be held in the Rose Room of Hotel Lenox on April 25, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Tea will be served. Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks will read Shakespearean sonnets; Miss Ruth Rollins will sing, "Hark, Hark, the Lark," and there will be a May Day dance-pantomime. The hostesses will be Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Marks, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, and Mrs. Francis Peabody Magoun.

A series of meetings is being held in the Edward Everett School, Dorchester, under the auspices of the Savin Hill Equal Suffrage Association, for the purpose of interesting the parents and people of the district more thoroughly in the school work and the school vote. The next meetings will take place May 4 and June 1.

CONNECTICUT

A large meeting, held in the Palace Theatre, Hartford, last Sunday under the auspices of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, was addressed by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. Mrs. Pankhurst spoke on behalf of the starving Serbians, and the collection which was taken up was entirely devoted to their relief.

A meeting in Hartford last Friday was addressed by Dr. Edward B. Hooker, son of Isabella Beecher Hooker. The point most strongly emphasized by Dr. Hooker, was that the objections brought against equal suffrage on the score of women's functions and structure being different from those of men are founded on a misconception. The functions which women have to fulfill are social—belonging to the life of the community as a social whole, while the demand for the vote is political and in no way interferes with the proper fulfillment of the social functions.

I hope equal suffrage will come, for I believe it will be a great safeguard against international disasters of war for which women pay so heavily.—Alfred Noyes.

Suffrage will mean not man above woman, not woman above man, but man and woman side by side, comrades and companions through life's journey, and God over all and for all forever.—Justice Charles L. Guy.

ANNUAL SUFFRAGE SUPPER COMING

Presidents of New England State Associations Invited to Speak at Conference

The annual New England Suffrage Conference and supper will be held at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, Boston, on the evening of May 19. The presidents of all the New England States have been invited to speak, and there will also be a symposium of addresses by women from the suffrage States—California, Colorado, etc. Tickets, 75 cents, may be had at 585 Boylston street.

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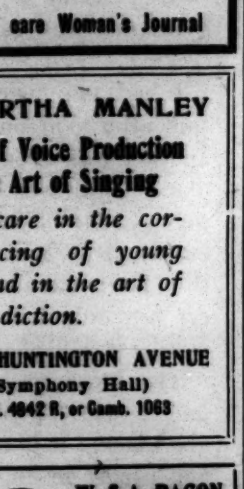

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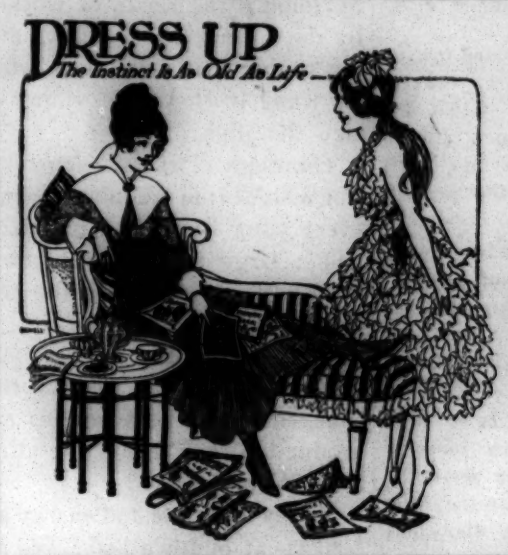

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The Iowa Campaign

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt arrived at Council Bluffs last Sunday for her tour of the State. Iowa is expecting big results from Mrs. Catt's speaking tour. Following her stay at Council Bluffs, where she addressed a mass meeting and held a district conference, Mrs. Catt went to Sioux City for several meetings, and was the honor guest at a large luncheon. Mrs. Catt will be in Des Moines for a district conference on April 25. Her schedule for the week will include Marshalltown, Ames, Oskaloosa, Burlington, Muscatine and Clinton.

The Sioux City Men's League has opened headquarters in the business district, and will employ a paid secretary. The women's organization there has well-established quarters, and Mrs. Edwin A. Knapp is doing organization work.

At the convention of the Southeastern Iowa Teachers' Association a resolution favoring equal suffrage was adopted without a dissenting vote. The Mahaska County Teachers' Association has adopted a similar resolution.

Waverly suffragists have organized a local suffrage association, with Mrs. Fred Mueller as president. Each ward has a committee to carry on its work.

April 17 was a suffrage rally day in Waterloo. A big mass meeting was held in the evening at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, when Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull of Oregon spoke.

The suffragists of Gilmore City also recently observed a suffrage day, with pennants and posters decorating the streets and stores. Mrs. Laura B. Hale, county organizer and chairman, conducted an all-day suffrage institute.

The Woman Suffrage Association of Shenandoah recently held a suffrage tea at the Elks' clubhouse. Mrs. Homer A. Miller of Des Moines, Miss Lutie Stearns of Wisconsin and Miss Grace Ballard, State organizer, gave short talks, and in the evening there was a large mass meeting.

On April 25 a suffrage mass meeting will be held at Grinnell. Dr. Effie McCullom Jones is to speak.

Montgomery County will hald a suffrage conference on Monday. Every township will be represented, as well as a number of nearby counties. Last week was suffrage week in Red Oak. Merchants decorated their stores and display windows in suffrage colors and pennants. A chain of suffrage teas was held.

Davenport has been selected for the second Congressional district convention by the organizations of that district. An all-day conference will be held at the public library on April 26. Miss Flora Dunlap, State president, will be present.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Galer of Mt. Pleasant are speaking for suffrage. Mr. Galer was at one time president of the Southern Iowa Normal School, and Mrs. Galer was formerly Rev. Laura Bowman.

Suffrage headquarters have been opened in the Taylor Opera House at Bloomfield. They will also serve the purpose of a rest room for the farm men, women and children who come to town on Saturday.

The school children of Winterset have been competing in an essay contest, "Why Mother Should Vote." The judges awarded first prize to Mae Faust, second to Gertrude Laughlin and third to Elven Adcock. Suffrage interest has been created in the clubs of Winterset. Among the clubs that have endorsed woman suffrage are the Current Events Club, Child Welfare Club, P. E. O., Golden Hour Club, the L. O. Club and the Priscilla Club.

The presbytery of Des Moines, at its semi-annual meeting held on April 12, passed a resolution endorsing woman suffrage and urging the churches to use all proper means to promote it.

WOMEN'S BILLS DON'T GET FAR

Action by Mississippi Legislature Proves That Men Can Never Represent Adequately Alone

During the session of the Mississippi legislature just closed, the bill to make women eligible for appointment to places on boards of trustees of educational, charity, and eleemosynary institutions as well as eligible for candidates for State and county superintendents failed of passage, in spite of the fact that the organized womanhood of Mississippi stood solidly behind it. The president of practically every woman's organization in the State signed the petition for this bill. The women of the State generally interested themselves in it, with the result that thousands of names were presented to the Legislature. In addition to this, nearly all the women's organizations sent representatives to plead for it at the open hearing before the Legislature: the president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; a delegate representing the president of the W. C. T. U.; representatives of the Suffrage Association, and the president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In several press notices of the recent Mississippi State Suffrage Convention, the president, Miss Pauline V. Orr, was wrongly quoted as saying, relative to this bill, that the Legislature had "broken faith" with the women. Miss Orr used no such expression, and does not regard the action of the Legislature as a violation of any concrete agreement. Her position is, and this was concurred in by all the delegates present, that the rejection of this bill by the Legislature illustrates the fallaciousness of a statement that has been continually made and largely accepted in Mississippi; namely, that the women of the State did not need the ballot because it would always be the highest privilege and pleasure of the men to act on the expressed wishes of the women, and to freely accord them anything they demanded. The indisputable fact remains that the women of the State did not get what they asked for at the hands of the Legislature, and that the ballot is the only sure means by which the wishes and the point of view of the women of Mississippi can be expressed in the legislation of the State.

The New York Survey of April 15 has a special interest for suffragists. Mr. John Martin has been contributing a series of articles claiming that women—and especially married women—should be excluded from most kinds of work that they now do. The issue of April 15 contains a symposium of replies by Caroline Bartlett Crane, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Elsie Clews Parsons, Anne O'Hagan Shinn, Alice Stone Blackwell and many others. Send 10 cents in stamps for it and read it.

If we give to woman the sacred duty of teaching to our children the ideals that must be passed down for ages, we should not be afraid to let her participate in government.—W. J. Bryan.

PERSONAL EFFORT BRINGS RESULTS

Miss Leech of Montana Conducts Thorough Campaign of Education Among Voters in Iowa

Miss Florence Leech of Montana is at work in Iowa as organizer for the Women Voters' Campaign Alliance. Her work is in the Ninth Congressional District. She writes:

The county chairmen are rapidly completing the township organization and are at the same time arousing interest and educating the voters through meetings. The Iowa women are demonstrating that they want to vote by joining the ranks of workers by the dozens, and the Iowa men are saying that since their women want it they are willing to sign the slips.

Thorough work is being done. For instance: in Audubon County every voter has been circularized and a large proportion of them have been canvassed. In the next two weeks a tea will be held in every block in the town of Audubon, and at the end of that time, there will be a banquet and production of "How the Vote Was Won."

Money and time and energy are well spent in Iowa now. We are more convinced of it every day. Any effort made is more than justified by results. Will the readers of the Journal please help us in every possible way by sending money, speakers, and supplies of all sorts? Any quantity of Journals can be distributed to good advantage. The women of the Ninth District are now working well. They deserve and are grateful for help.

MRS. CRANE ON THE HOME

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane comments in the New York Survey on some recent remarks by an anti-suffragist. She says:

"Why are Mr. Martin and a fast-diminishing number of men so terribly exercised over the fate of "the home"? Were I to give way to my feelings, I would be tempted to ask, Who made the home, anyway, and reply that woman made the home, and that she made it for her children. If primitive man had had his way, he would not have made a home; he would have made a harem. But woman demonstrated the desirability of the home, and admitted the man on condition that he do his part, which part has become, in process of evolution, to support the home from the outside.

"Now, granted that there are a few ultra-feminists who advise women to delegate their domestic and maternal duties in large measure and join man in the outside support of the home, this attitude is without doubt fathered by industrial conditions which often make it impossible, unaided, to support a family, and mothered by the age-long industrial subjection of women which Mr. Martin is so anxious to perpetuate.

"Women are no longer greatly concerned with the reactionary attitude of a few good men like this writer. They comfortably reflect that they possess the respect and confidence of the great mass of men; for, be it remembered, it is by the votes of these same men that women are rapidly becoming enfranchised and given full political equality, with all that that implies over the civilized world."

MARGARET FOLEY'S DIARY

Mrs. C. S. Stanworth, of Norfolk, entertained us at breakfast and during our stay in the city. She is a very charming woman and a strong suffragist, as is her husband, a retired naval officer.

We called on the Mayor, Mr. Windom. He is a suffragist and often presides at suffrage meetings in the city. I wish all southern men felt the same.

Mrs. Stanworth gave a lunch for us, at which were present Mrs. H. Aspergren, who started the league in Portsmouth, Va. Miss Cook, who has spent six months recently in the war hospital of France, Mrs. A. Adams, one of the leading suffragists of the city.

We had a street meeting in the afternoon, which was a very good meeting, in spite of windy weather.

We then drove to Deep Creek, suburb of Portsmouth, for the evening meeting was held at 8 P. M. We found the audience gathered twenty minutes ahead of time. Every teacher in the town, some 15, was present and presented to me.

The Norfolk suffragists felt this meeting was well worth while. The first ever held there and a splendid opening wedge for more work. The party returned to Mrs. Aspergren's house in Portsmouth for dinner at 10 P. M., arriving back in Norfolk at midnight. We seem to be going all day and night.

Next morning, April 11, we had a street meeting. Mrs. Adams gave me a beautiful bunch of red roses to wear at the luncheon of the Board of the Housewives' League, of which Mrs. Stanworth is one of the officers. About half of the members are not yet suffragists, but probably will become suffragists when they try to put through some reforms they are working for.

At 4 P. M. I spoke in the Braurbleton School hall at the Mothers' Club. The meeting was small, but great interest shown and again we were on virgin soil. At 6 P. M. the membership committee of the Norfolk Suffrage League, composed of public school teachers, gave a dinner with yours truly as guest of honor. I was much pleased with this meeting. This committee has done exceptionally fine work, gettingg over 600 members in about three months. After speaking at this dinner I, in fact we all, left for a street meeting at 9 P. M. I talked Journals hard and fast to these women before we left the hotel and found when we started the street meeting they were eager to sell them. So I felt it well worth while. The wind was blowing strong as usual, but the crowd was game and stayed and asked many questions, until the auto drove off. The men who were most opposed were the first to buy Journals. Isn't that interesting?

April 12:

After lunch we went by trolley and ferry to Old Point Comfort, where we were met by Mrs. Faith Morgan, a wonderful, energetic suffragist, one who has done more for the cause in Hampton, Newport News and Old Point Comfort than any other human being. It is really surprising the amount of work this Hampton League has done with a deaf president, a secretary who is totally blind and writes notices on the typewriter and rarely makes a mistake.

My meeting at Hampton was held at the Court House. A perfectly splendid meeting, with representative people of the city.

The Hampton suffragists know how to advertise a meeting. There wasn't a store, a hotel or telegraph pole that did not have a notice of the meeting—even the street cars—all of them had notices.

Mrs. Morgan is a wonder in getting subscriptions for the Journal. She was very much surprised when I was able to get any subscriptions. The suffragists took up a collection of $7.40, which went to the league.

The Journals didn't arrive until Friday and I used them at my street meeting in Newport News. My meetings in both Hampton and Newport News were the first suffrage meetings held with the exception of an unadvertised meeting by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Strange thing happened at Newport News. The suffragists insisted on my going close to the sidewalk in the park, claiming the people wouldn't come to where I was standing in the middle of the park. I won out. They were much pleased.

We called on the Governor, Mr. Henry C. Stuart, and the Mayor, Mr. George Ainslie, of Richmond. Both treated us with all the beautiful chivalry of real southern gentlemen and gave us a long interview.

I had two meetings here, one this afternoon on the street and another this evening in the same place. Both were extra fine meetings, said to be the best they have ever had in Richmond, Va., and they have had a number of speakers not only from the State and National, but also from the C. U.

This has been a long hard day, and I will say Good Night and good luck. It is now 11.55 P. M., and I must get this in the midnight mail.

Cordially yours,
Margaret Foley.

In government we need more of the heart element; there is already plenty of head.—Hon. W. O. S. Groesbeck.

The photograph called "Victory" and used in the Journal of April 1 was made and contributed by Miss Sarah J. Eddy of Bristol Ferry, Rhode Island.

WOMEN TAKE NEW HOME TO VOTE

Three Eastern women, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York, Miss Katherine Morey and Mrs. Gertrude Newell of Boston established a legal residence in Kansas last week, so that they may vote there this fall.

When they arrived at the City Hall they were directed to go to the office of S. M. Brewster, attorney general.

"If they maintain their homes in Topeka for six months in good faith, they are entitled to vote at the November election, certainly," said Brewster afterwards.

"Suppose they spend all their time out of the city, lecturing?" Brewster was asked.

"That would make no difference. As long as they claimed Topeka to be their home, and maintained their residence here, they could stay away lecturing all they wanted to, and not impair their citizenship rights," the attorney general explained.

Prosperity Brought By Colorado Women's Vote

Governor Carlson Says They Won State-Wide Prohibition, Which Has Increased Savings Deposits, Helped Business Undertakings and Reduced Lawlessness

Women's votes have brought to Colorado the most prosperous era in its history.

Governor Carlson, who declares that prohibition in Colorado is directly attributable to women's ballots, has recently made a statement of the results of the law which went into effect Jan. 1, 1916:

"The first month of State-wide prohibition, instead of bringing business stagnation as was predicted, was the most prosperous Colorado has experienced in many years," says the Governor. "Eight of Denver's principal banks had an increase of $575,000 in savings deposits over January, 1915; over two thousand new savings accounts were opened, and the bank clearings for the month were $8,000,000 larger than for January, 1915. Department stores report that collections for January broke all records. One of Denver's largest department store's collections increased 25 per cent. Denver credit men have told me that hundreds of long overdue accounts, which were considered uncollectable, were paid up. Jobbers and wholesale firms report a remarkable increase in business in the small towns of the State.

"In Pueblo, our second largest city, the January 1916 bank deposits were $270,000 more than in January, 1915. In January, 1915, the postal savings deposits were $7,000; in January, 1916, they were $23,000.

"Those who expected lawlessness to follow were sadly in error. In Denver in January, 1915, there were 212 arrests for drunkenness; in January, 1916, there were 53. In January, 1915, there were 90 arrests for disturbances; in January, 1916, there were 40. In January, 1915, there were 421 arrests for vagrancy. In January, 1916, there were 115. In January, 1915, the total number of arrests in Denver for all causes was 1008; in January, 1916, the total number for all causes was 368. On Feb. 1, 1915, the county jail of the county of Denver, held 228 prisoners; on Feb. 1, 1916, 100 prisoners. On Feb. 1, 1915, the Denver city jail held 23 prisoners; on Feb. 1, 1916, 9 prisoners.

"The reports from Pueblo are equally significant. On Feb. 1, 1915, there were 37 inmates in the city jail; on Feb. 1, 1916, there were 6.

"These are some of the experiences and the results of our conclusions upon this question. From the standpoint of the unification of our people, from the standpoint of business, from the standpoint of improving living conditions, particularly in the homes of the poor, from the standpoint of happiness, from every human standpoint, from every view of advancement and uplift, this law represents the greatest advance in Colorado's history."

Governor Carlson's belief that this "greatest advance" is due to women's votes was shown at the Anti-Saloon League convention in Atlantic City last year, when he declared: "Helped by the miners and Billy Sunday, the women put Colorado in the 'dry column.'"

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30 and the Senate 33 to 10.

BUGS AND LICE IN FEDERAL HOUSE

Commissioner Describes United States Immigrant Station As Vermin Infested Fire Trap

A shocking state of things at Boston's detention station for immigrants has just come to light. Immigration Commissioner H. J. Skeffington writes:

"The Immigrant Station at this port, which is second only to New York from an immigration standpoint, is located in rented quarters on the second floor of a wooden building at the foot of Long Wharf. The inspection of immigrants necessarily is made at the various steamship docks, but aliens detained for special enquiry are brought to the immigration station, where they are boarded until final disposition is made of their cases. The detention quarters are, however, entirely inadequate. Gauged by humanitarian and sanitary standards, it must be said that modern facilities are almost entirely lacking. The fact that we are under Federal jurisdiction alone saves us from action on the part of the municipal authorities for violation of the sanitary code or city ordinances.

"The walls, partitions and ceilings of the building, which is constructed mainly of matched boards, have become hopelessly infested with insect life. The local army of vermin which comes out at night to forage on the inmates of the dormitories is reinforced by new instalments or detachments of bugs or lice brought into the station with every arriving ship, and immigrants who may be free from vermin when they arrive at the station are likely soon to become infested from their associates. During the past year, cases of tonsilitis among the inmates have been frequent and troublesome. Serious infections of slight wounds, both among the detailed aliens and the employees, have been common. There has been one outbreak of diphtheria, which was promptly suppressed. On two occasions cases of smallpox developed in the station, the disease in both cases being due to infection on board ship; no secondary cases occurred, however, among the inmates of the station—a piece of good luck. **The constant danger is due to the fact that we have to guard an excessive number of immigrants in limited quarters without hospital facilities or proper conveniences.** But the danger of disease, great though it is, is relatively of minor consideration when compared with the ever-present menace of fire and the loss of life that might ensue under easily conceivable conditions.

"While the loss of human life is most to be dreaded, it is not the only loss that would be caused by fire. The records of immigrants at this port, since the Federal Government assumed charge in 1892, are utterly unprotected, and in case of fire would disappear in smoke.

"Lack of space in the detention quarters prevents the segregation of women and girls of the immoral classes, who mingle with the detained immigrants during the day and occupy the same dormitory at night."

Immigrants have no votes; neither have women, who are the half of the human family most interested in safeguarding the weak. If an equal number of voters had been distressed and endangered by such conditions during the last fourteen years, something would probably have been done about it.

Commissioner Skeffington continues:

"It is generally believed that immigration will be greatly accelerated as a result of the European war. The war will also be responsible for spreading numerous contagious diseases, such as trachoma, favus, syphilis, typhus and tuberculosis—not to mention mental disorders of various types. At the close of the war, therefore, the tax upon our detention quarters will be tremendously increased. The Public Health Service, whose officers perform the medical inspection at the ports of entry, already are making preparations to extend the scope and thoroughness of their work. The number of mental cases of detained aliens doubtless will be greatly increased; and in view of the long periods of time required for observation purposes, an additional tax will be placed upon our detention resources. The dormitories at this station normally accommodate 247 persons. Within the past few months, however, we have several times been forced to shelter 300 or more by placing mattresses for the overflow on the floors and in the aisles. With the close of the war, and the anticipated volume of immigration, we shall be simply overwhelmed."

A bill has been introduced in Congress for an appropriation to build a new immigrant station. Commissioner Skeffington says:

"We are informed that two years will be required to build the station after the work begins. In view of the facts and circumstances, I cannot too strongly emphasize the need for prompt action on the part of Congress in appropriating the additional amount of $90,000."

Our readers would do well to write to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging that the appropriation be made.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association will hold its 48th annual business meeting on May 20 at 9.30 A. M., at 151 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

National suffrage was endorsed by the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs in a resolution passed during their annual convention on April 12.

The Massachusetts Legislature rejected the eight-hour bill for women, but the House has just voted to add to the already large number of men who have a 48-hour week all laborers, workmen and mechanics in the employ of the Commonwealth, a county, town or city, or in the employ of contractors or subcontractors doing public work.

NOW READY—JUST OFF THE PRESS

"JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT"

A Thoroughly Amusing One-Act Farce

By Ferdinanda Wesselhoeft Reed.

It is a wholesome combination of fun and propaganda—just what suffragists have been looking for. It has had two performances in the Little Theatre of Kansas City, Mo. Says the Star of that city:

"Possibly the greater part of the two audiences that saw it—'Jonathan's Nightshirt'—were already emancipated from the belief that men and women should not share equally in the matter of government, but if any well-grounded anti-suffragist sentiment were present, it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack."

The characters are two men and two women, and the acting time is about twenty minutes.

Price: Per copy, 25 cents. Per set of 5 for production, $1.00
Royalty for each performance, $5.00
Order from THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell of England received about $325 in individual gifts after the suffrage dinner lately given by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A. The money will be used by the English suffragists in establishing Maternity Units in Russia to aid the Polish refugees.

The coming of equal suffrage eems to me to be obvious both upon the basis of justice and expediency. —Rev. Chas. S. McFarland.

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SITUATIONS.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR U. S. Government Life Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. J124, Rochester, N. Y.

ILLINOIS VOTE A LESSON FOR G. O. P.

Women's Support of Roosevelt and Sergel Shows Republicans Need Suffrage Plank

Under the interpretation of the suffrage act Illinois women were able to express their preference for president at the primary last week, although they could not vote for delegates. In spite of this limitation the political power of the women expressed itself in an unmistakable manner.

One of the candidates for delegate-at-large, Charles H. Sergel, city treasurer of Chicago, made a direct appeal to the women voters. He realized that women can vote for president at the final election next November and he suggested that they use their influence with their men folks. The result was that Sergel defeated one of national committee-man Roy O. West's candidates for delegate.

Sergel had been a Progressive in 1912 and held his office as city treasurer as a result of a Republican-Progressive fusion in 1914.

Of similar significance was the women's preferential vote for the Republican nomination for President. The only name printed on the Republican ballot was that of Senator Sherman, and the only one on the Democratic ballot that of President Wilson. There was little opposition on the Democratic ticket, but on the Republican side several thousand voters wrote in the name of some other candidate. Sherman received 87,682 votes, Roosevelt 13,090 and Hughes 1,064. The total vote, in other words, showed a proportion of one in eight who troubled themselves to write in Roosevelt's name.

The significant fact is that of the 4,829 women who voted on the Republican side, 1,831 wrote in Roosevelt's name and 2,873 voted for Sherman. Three out of every eight women wrote in Roosevelt's name.

If these facts mean anything to the Republican party they mean one thing: that the Republicans are more likely to win women's votes if they adopt the principle of equal suffrage, as the Progressives did in 1912, and if the Republicans are to unite with the Progressives, as seems probable, the principle of equal suffrage should be one of the cardinal points of unification. Women have an equal voice in 91 electoral votes.

FOR IOWA

FOR the last two months of the Iowa campaign, April and May, we are sending the Woman's Journal, without charge to them, to all of the Iowa papers. There are 60 dailies and 850 weeklies. Will those who believe in the educational value of the Journal send twenty-five cents or more to help defray the expense? So many of the Iowa papers are friendly to suffrage that putting the Journal in their hands will doubtless do much to carry the election.

Governor Alexander of Idaho calls attention to the fact that the average per capita wealth of the people in all the woman suffrage States is higher than it is for the United States at large—a clear proof that the people have not been impoverished by excessive taxation in consequence of women's votes.

A Wireless Message to Suffrage "Live Wires"

On June 7th, the Republicans will hold their National Convention in Chicago. It is probable that the Progressives will hold their convention there on the same date.

We want **you** and 39,999 other live wires of suffrage to be on hand and take part in the great national suffrage parade that will be held in Chicago on that day.

The purpose of the parade is to visualize the nation-wide demand for woman suffrage. Consequently, every State in the Union should be represented.

The bigger showing we make, the bigger chance we have to get a suffrage plank in the Republican platform.

Help us secure a good-sized delegation of women marchers from your State and, if possible, from your Congressional District.

The Chairman of the Chicago Parade Committee is Mrs. Harrison Munro Brown, 604 Tower Building, Chicago, Ill. Write her that you are coming. **Do it now!**

But that isn't all.

On June 14th, the Democrats will hold their National Convention in St. Louis. It is equally important that we make as big a showing there as in Chicago.

The demonstration chosen to convince the Democratic delegates that a suffrage plan is an essential part of the Democratic platform is a "Walkless Parade."

We want **you** and hosts of other women to take part in that, too.

Don't delay. Drop a line to Mrs. Morrison Fuller, at The Buckingham, St. Louis, Mo., and tell her that you will be there.

A word more.

Stir up that friend of your who has always wanted to see St. Louis but never gotten there. Now's her chance.

Get Busy!

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison avenue, New York City.

BACHELORS MAKE LAW BREAKERS

Only When They Obtain Women's Influence Do They Seem to Give Up Criminal Tendency

Unmarried men as law breakers outnumber married men two to one, according to the annual report of the district attorney of New York County. This relative proportion was maintained last year, when 2,484 single men as compared to 1,244 married men were arraigned in the criminal courts. The proportion of men arraigned as criminals in the last 10 years is even more to the disadvantage of the bachelors, as 22,331 of them were accused, while only 9,492 married men were charged with crimes.

These figures seem to back up the statement of the humorists that women are responsible not only for their own conduct, but also that of their husbands. If they are such a good influence within the home, why be afraid of them in the larger home, the State?

Women are still acting as jurors in California, and are doing good service. The Woman's Journal lately mentioned that the Attorney General of California has given his opinion that women are ineligible. The State Supreme Court, however, has not yet rendered a decision on the question. In the meantime, those judges who do not agree with the Attorney General continue to summon women jurors, and the women continue to make a good record.

FIGHTS HUMANE BILL, LOSES JOB

Chicago Women Defeat Candidate for Judgeship Who Favored 12-Hour Day for Clerks

"Our women of Chicago have just answered for the second time a State Senator who fought the bill for a shorter work day for women, and said that women clerks could perfectly well stand on their feet for twelve hours a day," said Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, in a recent address in Boston.

"We could not do anything to him at the time, as women in Illinois cannot vote for members of the Legislature; but this year that gentleman, Mr. John Swanson, was a candidate for municipal judge in Chicago. He had the backing of the Bar Association and of a very big corporation, but the women defeated him."

Herbert Killens, who had made a like bad record in the Legislature on women's questions, was a candidate for alderman in Chicago last year, and the women defeated him, Mrs. Robins said, with the result that he has now become a strong supporter of the shortened work day.

"In New York City not long ago, 11,012 men voluntered for service in the navy, and only 316 of them were found physically fit. These are the sons of exploited women workers in the richest country of the world," said Mrs. Robins.

Police Commissioner Woods, of New York City, has announced through the press that 184 children were killed and 5,085 injured by motor-driven vehicles in Greater New York during 1915.

SECOND OFFENCES RARE IN WARREN

Mrs. Canfield, Mayor, Enforces Law Against Spitting, Wife Beating and Immortality

Mrs. A. R. Canfield, Mayor of Warren, Ill., gave an interview in Chicago on April 16 in which she said that Warren is now free of spitting, profanity and wife beating.

"Warren streets are clean and sanitary," she said. "We fine spitters $5 for the first offense and $25 for subsequent offenses. They have decided to save their money. The other day we had a man up in court for profanity."

As her hearers expressed astonishment she added: "Yes, indeed, there is a city ordinance against it, and I believe in having the ordinances enforced. We have about cleaned out the wife beaters, too. I swore out a warrant against one, and then found the judge was sick and I had to sit on the bench myself. We have reduced immorality a great deal, too."

SUFFRAGE OUTING ARE YOU GOING?

Are you going to take part in the great suffrage demonstrations in Chicago and St. Louis in June, at the time of the National Republican and Democratic Conventions? If so, send your name at once to Mrs. Harrison Munroe Brown, 604 Tower Building, Chicago, and to Mrs. Morrison Fuller, The Buckingham, St. Louis. This will be the greatest suffragé outing since the National Convention. You cannot afford to miss it; and the bigger showing we make, the better our chance to get that important suffrage plank.

CALIFORNIA WINS OVER DISEASE

Reduces Typhoid Fever Death Rate from 32 to 9 Per Cent. Since 1906

Typhoid fever will soon be one of the least important diseases in California, according to an announcement recently made by Dr. W. A. Sawyer, secretary of the State Board of Health. The reduction in the mortality for this disease during the past year in the State is unprecedented, the rate having dropped to 9.7 per hundred thousand population, placing California in the front ranks of the States that are successfully combating the disease. In fact, according to the United States Census, there were but five States in 1913 having typhoid mortality rates as low as 10 per hundred thousand population. Since 1906, when the rate was 32.2 per hundred thousand population, there has been a reduction of 70 per cent. in the typhoid mortality rate in California. This means that 3193 deaths and more than 30,000 cases of the disease have been prevented. There were but 276 deaths from the disease in the whole State during 1915, while there were 376 deaths from the disease in 1914, the decrease in the rate for the single year amounting to 29 per cent.

"Our State and municipal bonds sell at a premium," says former Chief Justice Groesbeck of Wyoming. With this simple sentence he refutes the assertion that woman suffrage will raise taxes and work disaster to business, for, as he truly adds, "Nothing is more sensitive than capital in this respect." Women have voted in Wyoming for 47 years.

LAST LAUGHS

She: "This is the fourth time you have proposed to me. How many times do you want me to refuse you?"

He: "I think three times quite sufficient."—Stray Stories.

Phrenologist: "From your bumps I should say you are a very quarrelsome fellow."

"Well, you're a liar, see?—and if you say it again I'll smash yer jaw."—Shark's Winter Annual.

"Is woman really the weaker vessel?"

"I dunno. You encounter one of the dreadnaught type now and then."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fair Lucile: "Thank Heaven for 1916!"

Hopeful Willie: "Because of Leap Year privileges, of course?"

F. L. (disdainfully): "No! Because it gives me an extra day to work for woman suffrage!"

Who Was It?

A man whose mind was fast failing,
Went about women voters assailing.
When asked, "Are you crazy?"
He said, "No, I'm lazy,
And I make a good thing with my wailing."

And so dark were his words and his railing,
While their sins and short-comings detailing,
That the women all say,
If they had their way,
His name would be changed to Black-Maling.

The foregoing lines, by Ellis Meredith of Denver, were called out by the activities of Mr. J. B. Maling. This gentleman was formerly the henchman of W. G. Evans, a particularly notorious corporation "boss" of Denver, who was finally driven out of politics on account of his flagrant corruption. Mr. Maling goes to States where suffrage amendments are pending and gives private addresses before gatherings of men, warning them against the dreadful results of equal suffrage. In Massachusetts, and elsewhere, he claimed to be doing this work gratuitiously, out of a disinterested zeal to save other States from the horrors of woman suffrage; but in Denver he boasted that he was receiving a large salary from the anti-suffragists; and he urged various people, including Mrs. Frances Belford Wayne, a prominent newspaper woman of Denver, to take up the same work, telling them that it would pay them well.

The Sergeant: "Look here, before you're served out with your uniform you'd better nip down to the washhouse and get a bath."

The Recruit: "Wot? I come 'ere to be a soldier—not a bloomin' mermaid!"—London Opinion.

Captain: "What's he charged with, Casey?"

Officer: "I don't know the regular name fer it, captain; but I caught him a-flirtin' in the park."

Captain: "Ah, that's impersonatin' an officer."—Judge.

"How quickly some of those immigrants assimilate our ideas and methods!"

"As for instance?"

"Well, I asked my Italian barber if he was going home to fight. He said he wasn't—that he had paired with an Austrian in the next block."

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 17 | SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1916 | FIVE CENTS

MARGARET WILSON SPEAKS FOR BILL

Tells Congressman He Ought to Consider It Even if Advocates Are Voteless

Congressman Focht of Pennsylvania: "But the people of the District of Columbia have no vote. Why should they discuss politics and any such things?"

Miss Margaret Wilson: "I had supposed that Congress cared a little something about the people of the District of Columbia, whether they voted or not."

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, established a precedent April 12, in Washington, when she appeared before a committee of Congress to advocate the passing of a bill directing the board of education of the District of Columbia to permit the use of school buildings as community forums. It was the first time a daughter of any President had appeared before a committee of Congress.

The hearing was held by the House Committee on the District of Columbia. Miss Wilson handled her case well and was quick in reply when members plied her with questions. The present issue arose when the board of education refused to permit the use of a school building on Sunday.

"It is suggested," she said, 'that we have introduced a

(Continued on page 130.)

FARM WOMAN IS NATIONAL ASSET

Bankers Are Urged to Back Farm Mother in Interest of Nation's Prosperity

The prosperity of a nation depends upon its womenfolk is the conclusion to be drawn from "What the Bankers Can Do to Help Meet the Needs of the Farm Woman," an article in the current issue of the Banker-Farmer, published in Champaign, Ill., by the agricultural comission of the American Bankers' Association. The author is Leonard Goss. He says:

"We hear it said often enough that the prosperity of a nation depends upon its agriculture, but I say to you that the success of agriculture depends in turn upon the success of the farm home, and whether or not the farm home shall have value depends upon the mother within the home."

A summary of the article made by the Christian Science Monitor says:

"Today's important country life movement depends on the farm mother. And she depends on her home. If it does not offer the advantages it should to her family, her decision will most likely be for town or city. Much can be done to supply these missing advantages by the country banker, sometimes in a financial way, often by his moral support of the farm mother. In short, the banker has a great opportunity to help the woman on the farm. In so doing he is encouraging farm life and

The Easter Message of Women

VASSAR GIRLS GET OBJECT LESSON

Students Visit Court and Hear Ruling Wife Has No Right to Money Earned

A good story is told by the New York Tribune about some twenty-five Vassar College undergraduates who were taken to a session of the Dutchess County Supreme Court by one of the professors. They are members of the class in political science and were taken "to see the legal wheels go 'round."

In over-ruling a motion the justice quoted the State law, which gives a husband a right to whatever money his wife may save.

"Right there," says the Tribune, "the class was turned into a suffrage indignation meeting, which ended with the solemnest kind of pledge that this particular law will be the first one wiped out when the golden age brings equal franchise."

HARDING ASKS FOR RECONSECRATION

Keynote Speaker Tells Republicans They Should Turn Again to Principles of "Americanism"

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who is to be temporary chairman of the Republican national convention at Chicago and is expected to deliver the "keynote speech," was the principal speaker at the Republican State convention in Rhode Island, April 17.

"We must again reconsecrate ourselves to Americanism," said Senator Harding.

The Republican party will have an opportunity in the coming campaign to reconsecrate itself to the principles of self-government for which Lincoln, its greatest exponent, stood, by taking a firm stand for the immediate enfranchisement of women. The Republican platform for 1916 should declare in no uncertain terms against all sex discrimination.

WOMAN SETTLES TEXTILE STRIKE

Mediates Between Nashua Officials and Workers After Militia Fails to Restore Order

A strike in Nashua, N. H., in which more than 1,500 employees held out for over six months, was recently settled by a woman, Mrs. Eugenia Schlenk, after three weeks' work among the strikers. Mrs. Schlenk, who is only twenty-five years old, went to Nashua a stranger although the accredited representative of the North American Civic League. She is of Polish birth and speaks the language of the strikers fluently, as well as English; and she gained their confidence at once.

Satisfactory terms of settlement were arranged between the strikers and the mill officials, which included the return of all the strikers to the mills almost immediately. The strike had necessitated keeping two militia companies on guard for several weeks; and the fines for strike disorders amounted to thousands of dollars.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WINS REFERENDUM

Canadian Province May Follow Suit of Others—Will Decide At Coming Election

British Columbia is to have an opportunity to follow the example of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan and of the States south of it in putting women on a level of full equality with men.

A referendum on woman suffrage will be taken at the coming general election in that Province, and, if the electors approve, women may vote after January 1, 1917. Premier Bowser stated in Victoria April 14 that the same legislation which would amend the elections act to extend the vote to soldiers would also provide votes for women.

"We felt that the proper course would be to submit the question to the people," he continued. "If the majority of those voting decide in favor of granting the franchise, then we will have the amendment in the act enforced."

PRESIDENT TALKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Wilson Says America Must Not Forget Traditions Upon Which She Is Founded

President Wilson in his address of welcome April 17 to the annual convention of the Daughters of the Revolution said:

"Tradition is a handsome thing in proportion as we live up to it. If we fall away from the tradition of the fathers, we have dishonored them. If we forget the tradition of the fathers, we have changed our character; we have lost an old impulse; we have become unconscious of the principles in which the life of the nation itself is rooted and grounded. . . . What a splendid thing it is to have so singular a tradition—a tradition of unselfishness! When America ceases to be unselfish she will cease to be America. When she forgets the traditions of devotion to human rights in general which gave spirit and impulse to her founders, she will have lost her title deeds to her own nationality."

These are good words for the Democratic party, of which President Wilson is the leader, to remember when it meets in its national convention next June. The traditions of democracy and self-government in this country need to be applied to the great question of equal suffrage, which can no longer be dismissed. Will President Wilson incorporate the belief in the enfranchisement of women, which he has already expressed, in an effective way in his party platform?

Out of the 48 States of the Union, only three are out of debt, and two of these are equal suffrage States—Kansas and Wyoming. The State debt of Massachusetts is $125,793,412, with an excess of $86,042,692 above the sinking fund.

PARTIES SHOULD TAKE A STAND

Congressman Fess Favors Plan to Secure Suffrage Plank in National Party Platforms

Representative Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, gave his approval last week to the plans of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for securing an equal suffrage plank in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties.

"I believe that political parties would make no mistake in taking a definite stand on this question of equal suffrage," said Dr. Fess. Representative Fess, by the way, is the president of Antioch College in Ohio, and well known as an educator and writer on political and economic subjects.

"The reason I take this position," he continued, "is that anything that has a free field and must be done will be done. If a thing is right, it is coming. It may be very intermittent, but if it is right, ultimately it is going to be recognized.

"I believe that woman suffrage is legitimate, and therefore I believe it will succeed, and I have no hesitancy in saying that political parties should take a definite stand, and am in entire sympathy with the efforts of woman suffrage leaders to secure the adoption in the national platforms of the two great parties of an equal suffrage plank."

Some men say they do not want to see women at the polls, but did you ever hear one say he did not want to see a woman pay taxes?—Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer.

HURRAH FOR THE STAGE COACH

A prominent anti-suffragist, Mr. John Martin, has lately contributed to the New York Survey a series of articles on women's work. He holds that women should be forbidden to serve as clerks in stores, or as telephone girls, or in mills and factories, or in most of the other employments that they now follow. This calls out from Mrs. Anne O'Hagan Shinn the following little burlesque:

"I have become strongly imbued with the desire to set forth my reasons for urging the abolition of steam, gasoline and electrically driven vehicles and the reinstallation of the horse-drawn stagecoach as the general means of transportation. My grounds for undertaking this great reformatory movement are many. I urge it—

"First, in the interest of sacred nature. Surely not even the all too prevalent speed maniac will deny that the horse is more natural than the engine. Can we defy nature and hope to escape the price of that defiance?

"Second, in the interest of human probity. It is a notorious fact that much corruption in our public life is due to the disgraceful activities of railroad directorates among dishonest legislators. Can any opponent of stagegcoachism point to similar black pages in the history of the stage coach?

"Third, in the interest of the comfort and security of widows and orphans. Railroad stock-juggling has reduced and sometimes rendered entirely worthless the shares of railroad stock which have formed the sole capital of the aforesaid widows and orphans. When was it ever possible to fling such an accusation at stagecoaches?

"Fourth, in the interest of human life and health. It is necessary to make but the briefest reference to the calamitous, often fatal, accidents due to trolley car collisions, to the telescoping of trains, to misplaced switches, to temporarily deranged signal systems, and to reckless motoring. You will find more vehicular disasters recorded in a single Monday morning paper now than you will find in a whole decade of stagecoach history.

"Apart from the spectacular and immediate dangers of railroad wrecks, joy-rides and the like, there is the more gradual, more insidious, peril to health. Consider a single trip to Chicago with the inevitable jarring upon the spine and the consequently inevitable increase of nervous disorders. Consider the predestined physiological and psychological reaction of the speed, the tension, the general high pressure of modern travel—the eye-strain, the acridity of soft coal fumes, the nauseation of gasoline.

"Contrast these with the incidental results of stagecoaching—with its leisure and peace, with its aesthetic satisfaction, with its opportunity for deep breathing. Can anyone, sincerely making that contrast, deny that the health of the race demands the restoration of the stagecoach, especially for women, the mothers and potential mothers of that race?

"The opponents of stagecoachism (I know their habit of mind, at once muddled and impatient!) will doubtless oppose to my demand for the abolition of machine locomotion, futile pleas for its improvement. They will blasphemously declare that the horse is no more natural than the creations of man's genius in mechanics; they will say that an educated, conscientious and consequently patriotic public will in time destroy corrupt alliances between railroad directorates and legislators; that speed mania may be checked by adequate penalties; that machinery will improve and danger lessen, and that already the record of railroad disasters in certain other countries shows that human life need not be sacrificed as it is here. But I say, why temporize? Why try to reform admitted evil? Why not abolish it altogether? Why not practice stagecoachism?

"That this is perfectly feasible, that the stagecoach with the jolly, inspiriting notes of the horn replacing the awful honk of the motor car and the ear-piercing blast of the steam locomotive is a possibility, is abundantly attested by the fact that in the spring season several tally-hos, driven by expert amateur whips, ladies and gentlemen, run between the Colony Club in New York City and Ardsley-on-the-Hudson."

MARGARET WILSON SPEAKS FOR BILL

(Concluded from page 129.)

shocking and iniquitous bill here because under it these community forums might meet Sunday afternoon. There is nothing about Sunday in the bill, and the only question is whether the board of education or the majority of a community shall have the right to say when these meetings are held.

"I think that no Democratic Congress—I mean democratic with a small 'd'—will say we cannot use these buildings on Sunday afternoons. I do not think it is the business of Congress or the board of education or any one else to say that the majority of a community may not gather on Sunday to discuss public questions. I think the residents of a community should have every right to use their school buildings at any time outside of school hours."

"I do not know that I would vote to turn over school buildings for political discussions," said Representative Focht. Miss Wilson immediately showed the spirit that has made her a suffragist.

"I do not know that it applies to this board," she replied, "but some boards of education who have refused use of school buildings elsewhere are afraid of public discussions. That is all the more reason why there should be public discussions."

Loud applause from the hundred-odd women gathered in the committee room greeted this statement.

"I think a discussion of any public question on Sunday afternoon is worthy of the Sabbath or any other day," continued Miss Wilson. "Personally, I would think I had done a self-sacrificing thing by attending such a discussion instead of going to ride. These discussions may be about any public question—not necessarily devoted to school matters."

"But the people of the District of Columbia have no vote. Why should they discuss politics and any such thing?" suggested Congressman Focht.

"I had supposed that Congress cared a little something about the people of the District of Columbia, whether they voted or not," retorted Miss Wilson, with a smile, and there was more applause.

Senator Brown's proposed amendment to the constitution, under the provisions of which an amendment once defeated could not be brought up again for five years, was defeated in the New York Senate last week by 22 to 13. It was aimed at the suffrage amendment.

A. Florence Yerger, a woman lawyer of Philadelphia, succeeded last week in securing the conviction of an Italian banker accused of defrauding several hundred poor Italians out of their savings. After the banks had failed and the depositors despaired of getting any of their money, Miss Yerger took up the cases of between 600 and 700 depositors, with claims totalling more than $70,000. Poor Italian women with gray hair and dressed in torn wrappers thronged the court room during the trial and crowded around Miss Yerger to thank her after the verdict.

"In Times Like These"

Just now American suffragists have a particularly warm feeling toward Canada, because Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have stepped to the front and given their women the ballot. Some idea of the arguments that have proved so successful may be gained from the book, "In Times Like These,"* by Nellie L. McClung, a prominent Canadian suffragist.

The chapters deal with "The War That Never Ends," "The War That Ends in Exhaustion, Sometimes Mistaken for Peace," "What Do Women Think of War? (Not That It Matters)," "Should Women Think?" "The New Chivalry," "Hardy Perennials,' "Gentle Lady," "Women and the Church," "The Sore Thought," "The Land of the Fair Deal," "As a Man Thinketh," and "The War against Gloom." It is full of homely wisdom, high thought and striking incidents. As a sample of the latter, take the following relating to "fallen women." Mrs. McClung says:

When Christian women ask to vote, it is in the hope that they may be able with their ballots to protect the weak and innocent, and make the world a safer place for the young feet. As it is now, weakness and innocence are punished more than wickedness.

One of our social workers, going her rounds, met a young Scotch girl, aged nineteen, belonging to that class of people whom we in our superior way call "fallen women." She was a beautiful girl, with curling auburn hair and deep violet eyes. The visitor asked her about herself, but the girl was not disposed to talk. Finally the visitor asked if she might pray with her. The girl politely refused.

"Lady," she said wearily, "what is the use of praying—there is no God. I know that you think there is a God, lady," she went on, with a voice of settled sadness. "I did, too—once—but I know now that there is no God anywhere."

Then she told her story. When her mother died in Scotland, she came out to Canada to live with her brother, who had a position in a bank. She traveled in the care of a Scotch family to her destination. At the station, an elderly gentleman in a clerical coat met her and told her that her brother was ill, but had sent him to meet her. She went with him unsuspectingly. That was six years ago. She was then thirteen years old.

"So you see, lady," she said, "I know there is no God, or He would never have let them do to me what they did. Every night I had prayed to God, and if there were a God anywhere He would surely have heard my mother's prayer. When she was dying she asked God to protect her poor little motherless girl. It is a sad world, lady." The girl's eyes were dry and her voice unbroken. There is a limit even to tears, and her eyes were cried dry.

According to the laws of the Dominion of Canada, the man who stole this sweet child from the railway station would be liable to five years' imprisonment, if the case could be proven against him. But if he had stolen any article from any building belonging to or adjacent to a railway station, or any article belonging to a railway company, he would have been liable to a term of fourteen years. This is the law.

And yet those high in authority dare to say that women must not be given the right to protect themselves. The demand for votes is a spiritual movement, and the bitter cry of that little Scotch girl, and of the many like her who have no reason to believe in God, sounds a challenge to every woman who ever names the name of God in prayer. We know there is a God of love and justice, who hears the cry of the smallest child in agony, and will in His own good time bind up every broken heart and wipe away every tear. But how can we demonstrate God to the world?

Inasmuch as we have sat in our comfortable, respectable pews, enjoying our own little narrow-gauge religion, unmoved by the call of the larger citizenship, and making no effort to reach out and save those who are in temptation, and making no effort to better the conditions under which other women must live—inasmuch as we have left undone the things we might have done—in God's sight we are fallen women!

*McLeod & Allen, Toronto.

Mrs. McClung's book should be in every suffrage library.

A woman, Mrs. W. A. Harris of Lawrence, was elected one of the delegates at large from Kansas to the national Democratic convention last week.

Citizenship for women is a social development of our times.—Jane Addams.

CANADIAN WOMEN WIN HIGH PRAISE

Commissioner Yorath is Glad Saskatchewan Men Gave the Franchise to Their Women

Like the men of California, the men of Saskatchewan are much pleased with themselves for having done justice to women.

Commissioner Yorath made a cordial address before the Equal Franchise League the other day. He congratulated the women upon the victory, and referred to the vast amount of ignorance and prejudice they had had to overcome. He had been present when the president of the Equal Franchise League had presented the women's case before the Provincial Legislature. He said he would rather be governed by a Parliament composed wholly of women than by men who betrayed the public trust. "Men cannot scoff at government by women after what has happened during the past year," he said.

He called attention to the provision making women eligible to Parliament and to boards of school trustees, and said that they ought to be eligible also to town and city councils. On one council on which he had served there was a woman alderman, and she was the best of the whole 24.

"Our children should be taught the full meaning of the word 'honor,' and that 'smartness' is cowardly and despicable," said Commissioner Yorath, and he declared that if women were given more power to raise the character of children to the highest plane, thus would more than justify the recent action of the Parliament.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN VOTERS IN CALIFORNIA

By Alice Park

A twelve-year-old boy in my own city of Palo Alta made an interesting comment on votes for women the day his mother cast her first vote in 1911. On her return from the polls he greeted her with this off-hand remark: "I'm glad they gave you the vote, so I won't be bothered about it when I am 21." It was plain to be seen that he expected women to go on bothering men about votes for women until they succeeded. And so they will.

Before women voted in California, there were many efforts made to secure appointments of women on school boards and on committees. These were very politely, even humbly, made, and comparatively few women were appointed.

But as soon as women voted, appointments were shared, and generally this was done as a matter of course without official petitions from organizations of women. Women now serve as members of committees and executive boards, especially in those governing public institutions.

No women have been elected members of the State Legislature during the four years of equal suffrage. But the influence of women, of which so much is said when women are not voters, and which is then very slight, became instantly strong when backed by votes. There was so marked a change in the consideration shown to bills favored by women that one of the newspaper men telegraphed to his paper that the legislators sat at their desks in Senate and Assembly with halos around their heads.

Better and cleaner polling places are used since women vote. My first vote was cast in a tent; my second in a church. School houses are frequently used as polling places and in the crowded cities greater care is used in selecting suitable places than ever before.

The first bill after 1911 to arouse the general interest and endorsement of the women of the State was the one known as the red light injunction act. This act is directed against houses of prostitution and the business of promoting prostitution. It was called the woman's bill, and was passed. It was, however, delayed in enforcement by tricks of the law. It is now generally enforced in California, a State about 900 miles long, with one exception, the city of San Francisco. In this city the effort of decent people goes on, but the forces of evil are well organized and success is far from easy.

Certain important changes have been made in the laws of the State since 1911. The equal guardianship law was passed unanimously by the first Legislature that met after that date. Pensions for needy mothers and pensions for teachers have been established. A minimum wage commission has been appointed. A State industrial school for girls, long needed, is being built. The age of consent has been raised from 16 to 18 years.

The geography of the suffrage States is of very great interest. They are all in the western part of the United States and they all are neighbors. Wyoming was the first free State and dates its suffrage law back to 1869. Its next neighbor on the South, Colorado, was the second free State. Then the two neighbors on the West, Utah and Idaho. Then the State of Washington. California was the sixth, and now there are eleven and all are neighbors. There is also the territory of Alaska. Suffrage could not possibly spread all around its neighborhood unless it was a success and met with general approval. If there were any bad results of woman suffrage, one's neighbors would surely know about them. If there were only good results, the neighbors would be eager to adopt the new laws, and this is what they have done in western America.

Votes for women is now a national question in the United States. The effort to win one State at a time goes on, but there is a strong national movement for full suffrage.

Certain questions are asked by those who have not lived in a suffrage State or country. One of these is the question: Do the women register and vote? They do. The first result of a suffrage amendment is that more men register and vote than ever before. Men do not wish to be outvoted by women and they take extra care to keep their names on the list of voters. The women register and vote in about the same proportion to the entire number of women eligible to vote.

As to the fear that women will vote as their priests and ministers advise, and the other fear that women will rush into radical movements and vote for revolutionary measures, there is no foundation for either. Women divide themselves up among the various political parties as men do. They make many inquiries about candidates and about proposed measures, and their searching inquiries cause men to give new thought to political questions. Women do not vote all one way. Their votes are divided among all the parties.

"VICTIMS OF THIS RESTLESS AGE"

For the comfort of those anti-feminists who foresee disaster from the entrance of "restless woman" into industries, let these words from the Niagara Falls Journal of March 29 prove that their fears are not unfounded:

"Women, as well as men, are victims of this restless age. Take the recent case of the ambitious Illinois wife. Not content with keeping house and rearing a family of nine children, she persisted during rush hours in helping her husband shoe horses. But the strain was too much for her, and now she is dead at the age of 95."

"I don't want women withdrawn from spheres of more useful activities because of politics," said Senator Elon R. Brown, in the New York Senate debate. These activities, according to the majority leader, are "peopling the earth with men, the heavens with stars, and the sea with living things." After such flights of achievement, she ought to be able to cast a mere ballot with one hand tied behind her back.

SENATOR CLASSES WOMEN AND HOGS

"Chivalrous" Mississippi Legislator Asks Comrades if a Hog Will Purify a "Wallow"

As a sample of how some men regard women, the debate on a limited woman suffrage bill in the Mississippi Legislature was illuminating. It is also a sample of some of the Mississippi legislators. The bill in question proposed to give suffrage to mothers who have living children. During the debate Senator Whittington asked, "Don't you think women would purify politics?" Whereupon another senator replied: "Do you think a hog would purify a wallow?" Among the women present in the gallery were representatives of families who have helped make history in the State.

During the same session of the legislature an unusually large number of bills were presented to restore the right of suffrage to former convicts. All save one or two were favorably recommended. "While Mississippi women are classed with wallowing hogs, it is quite evident that ex-convicts are in high favor with legislators," says the Southern Women's Press Bureau.

VOTING LEADS TO MORE INFLUENCE

Miss Addams's Experience Proves That No Thinking Individual Esteems Her Less As Voter

The news of Jane Addams's ill health has caused universal sorrow. President Wilson did a graceful thing in sending her a dozen roses. When she was campaigning against the re-election of President Taft, Miss Addams tells us that she had occasion to interview Mr. Taft on a humanitarian mission, and found him as willing to listen to her as ever.

The people who say that Miss Addams has lost her influence through her public activities all lay it to those matters where she was merely exerting her "indirect influence,"—as for instance when she seconded the nomination of a presidential candidate before Illinois women got the right to vote, or when she has spoken and written in behalf of peace. The strongest anti does not claim that Miss Addams has lost any influence through casting her vote in Chicago, or even through acting as one of the election judges.

Any man or woman with large influence loses it, with thoughtless people, as soon as he or she uses it for an object that they disapprove; as for instance, when a clergyman makes speeches in a political campaign, on the side to which some of his parishioners are opposed. But it is rare that either the clergyman or the woman gets into serious hot water merely for casting a conscientious vote. Professor Scott Nearing might have voted as he pleased, if he had not used his "indirect influence" by talking. This possibility is no more a reason for disfranchising women than for disfranchising ministers or college professors, or any other men who now have influence.

Mrs. George W. Kirchwey, wife of the Warden of Sing Sing prison, and her two daughters have been made honorary members of the Mutual Welfare League by a unanimous vote of its "parliament" and are the first women to receive the honor.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE

The Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference, to be held in Minneapolis on May 7, 8, 9 and 10, promises to be the most successful yet planned. The general topic, chosen by the committee in charge, is "How to Win: By Organization for Active Membership." The program is a meaty one and is as follows:

The Mississippi Valley a Campaign Center. Greetings from the Iowa campaign, the South Dakota Campaign, the West Virginia Campaign.

How to Win—By What Kind of Legislation: 1, Presidential and Municipal Suffrage Bills; 2, United States Elections Bill; 3, The Federal Amendment; 4, State Constitutional Amendments.

How Federal and State Work Help Each Other, Submission of the Constitutional Amendment: Legislative Work, the Work of the Lobby.

How to Organize a State: Preparedness for Both State and Federal Work, Organization of the State Board and State Headquarters, How to Plan a State Referendum Campaign: The Socio-Political Preliminary Survey, Measuring the Affirmative Strength, Measuring the Strength of the Opposition, Financing a Campaign, Campaign Policies and Publicity, New Campaign Methods, Campaign Speakers and Speeches, How to Unify Allies for Getting Out the Affirmative Vote, Election Day Precautions, After Election Frauds.

Organization of Clubs and How to Keep Them Organized: The Name—Suffrage? or Civic and Suffrage League? Village, Town or City Club; Well-Worded Purpose, the Year's Program—a Definite Study of Public Affairs; Public Policies, Activities and Campaigns; Keeping in Touch with Headquarters, Qualifications of the Suffrage Leader, Securing Group Co-operation in Study and Field Work, How to Reach Rural Groups, Making the County a Power Unit, the Efficient Congressional District, How to Keep Organized.

Organization of Educational Work or Getting Ready to be Active Citizens: Sensing Historical Perspective, Review of Basic Principles; The Best Way to Present the Three Fundamental Arguments: Taxation—The People's Money; Justice—The Ethics of the Movement; Expediency—The Need for Women in Public Affairs; Education and Political Citizenship, Church Co-operation for Good Citizenship, Why Not Have More Citizenship Classes? What are the Home Duties of the Woman Citizen? The Press, The Woman's Journal, The Use of Civic and Suffrage Literature, Civic Books and Magazines a First Aid, Growth of Suffrage Thought in Books Written by Men, Why Not Have Community Literature? National Publications, Distribution of Literature.

Symposium on "The Woman Vote in Illinois": Have Women Been a Force for Good Government in Illinois? Results of the Woman Vote in Down State Towns and Cities, How We Organized to Get Out the Vote in Chicago, Running for Alderman in the First Ward of Chicago.

The Woman Vote in Oregon, Nevada and Kansas: How to Organize Political Work, How to Watch and Work with Every Political Unit—in the town, township, county, State, Congress; Permanent Committee Service, Woman's Platforms, Deputations.

How to Energize the Political Power of Women: In the Enfranchised States, In the Unenfranchised States. How to Secure Ratification when the Federal Amendment Passes; Minnesota Congressional Conference.

Some of the speakers will be: Carrie Chapman Catt, Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Harriet Taylor Upton, Laura Clay, Ella S. Stewart, Harriet E. Vittum, Emmy Evald, S. Grace Nicholes, Kate Gordon, Anne Martin, Alice Stone Blackwell, Flora Dunlap, Effie McCullom Jones, Theodora Youmans, Helen Guthrie Miller, Edna M. Barkley, Nellie Sawyer Clark, Mary Foulke Morrisson, Dr. Anna E. Blount, Annie Sargent Bemis, Virginia Brooks Washburne, Adella Maxwell Brown, Dora Sandoe Bachman, Mrs. Homer Miller, Mrs. C. C. Loomis, Margaret Foley, Susan Quackenbush, Mrs. A. C. Moyer-Wing, Mabel Dunlap Curry, Dr. Amelia Keller, Mrs. John Pyle, Mrs. Ruth Hipple, Mrs. Roger Perkins, Mrs. Victor Berger, Marian Drake, Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Agnes Nestor, Esther Ogden, Clara Ueland, Josephine Sailes Simpson, Dr. Ethel Hurd, Mrs. Alden H. Potter, Emily Noyes, Eugenia B. Farmer, Annabel Coe, Frances A. Lovhed, Anna Dickey Olsen, Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Dr. Maria Sanford, Mrs. James McCormack, Margaret Hamilton Irvin, Grace Clendenning, Kate Scritsmier, Dr. Nina Dewey.

The conference headquarters will be the Hotel Radisson. Those wishing entertainment (lodging and breakfast) should send their names at once to Mrs. George H. Partridge, 403 Essex Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

REPORTS UNCLEAN FOOD FACTORIES

Inspector Finds Startling Negligence and Adulteration in New York Ice Cream Shop

"Must not woman exercise a new kind of chivalry in protecting her family from adulterated foods, from foods made in unsanitary condition, from foods which are denatured of their most important properties?" asks Mrs. Christine Frederick, writing in the New York Evening Sun recently. There is no stronger reason for giving her the vote than this very necessity to protect and defend her home. On April 8, the New York Globe called attention to the fact that the ice cream cone factories of New York City are "neither inspected, passed, rejected nor controlled." Cones made of dirty flour, colored with coal tar dies, sweetened with sugar substitutes and packed filthily, are reported by this investigator. The individual housewife cannot visit every factory where food is produced, and even if she should, her individual complaint would receive as much attention as the protest of an enraged sparrow whose nest is upset. Give women votes to aid them in chivalry to the husbands and children they need not be urged to protect.

DR. SHAW ABLE TO LECTURE NOW

Will Be Spokesman for Women at Brooklyn Symposium on Preparedness Question

Brooklyn suffragists have planned a meeting for the evening of April 26 in the opera house of the Academy of Music, to hear both sides of the preparedness question presented, and, in turn, to present the point of view of women, unable to express themselves, on whichever side they take. Mayor Mitchell will give the arguments for preparedness, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard those for pacifism, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw those for women.

Dr. Shaw is to speak on this occasion for the first time since her recent illness.

Miss Anna M. Wilbur heads the committee of arrangements.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1916

THE EASTER MESSAGE

Easter is the festival of the uprising. It celebrates the resurrection of the dead.

It is always a happy time for the friends of equal rights. In addition to the causes of joy which are common to all the world, they have especial reasons to rejoice. With every Easter, the list lengthens of States, countries and provinces where equal suffrage is risen and triumphant, after being buried and officially pronounced dead.

For many years the cause was supposed to be dead in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, but within the past few weeks it has risen, living and victorious. In California, Colorado, Washington, Kansas and Oregon, it was snowed under at the polls—in Oregon five times running—yet in all of them it is risen and triumphant today. In South Dakota the suffrage amendment has been buried three times, yet it is already resubmitted. In Iowa for forty years the Legislature refused to give the voters a chance to pass upon the question; but now the Iowa Legislature has risen to its opportunity by a splendid vote of both houses. Not six months ago equal suffrage was declared by its enemies to be killed forever in New York; and already the Legislature has passed the suffrage amendment by a vote of 33 to 10 in the Senate, and 109 to 30 in the Assembly.

There is no grave that can hold the movement in behalf of women's rights. It is coming irresistibly in the train of the risen Christ. But how soon it comes depends upon how hard we work. Let no slackness on our part delay the glorious resurrection! A. S. B.

LET THE WOMEN HELP

According to the Gospel story, women were the first at the sepulchre, and were the first to bring the news of the resurrection. If they had believed that a woman's only place was a home, they could not have done Christendom that service.

All the world's progress is a continuous resurrection—the spirit of truth and love breaking its way out of the black tomb of ignorance and hate. Women are among the most earnest and helpful workers in bringing in the new dispensation; and it is significant that all the forces which are opposed to having the great stone rolled away from the mouth of the tomb are opposed to letting women vote. A. S. B.

OAKS FROM ACORNS

The recent granting of woman suffrage in three great Canadian provinces is making the opponents of equal rights in this country very uncomfortable. Naturally, they are trying to belittle these victories. They declare them to be "unimportant," because Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have as yet a comparatively small population. They might as well call the victory of the colonists in the American Revolution unimportant, because the colonies had only a small population at that time. The outcome of that little war decided the question whether the teeming millions of the future in this country should live under a monarchy or under a republic. So the victories just won in Canada have settled for those huge provinces the question whether the great population destined to be theirs in the future shall live under a truly representative government or under one that is only half and half—self-government for men, a benevolent despotism for women.

Losers have a license to grumble, but it is absurd for the opponents of equal rights to seek to throw contempt upon the new suffrage conquests in Canada. Some unreconciled Tory might as well sneer when Americans celebrate the Fourth of July and declare that they are making a mighty fuss over what was really a very small matter.

"Population votes, not area"—but the anti-suffragists always forget that area fills up they also forget that women already vote in thickly- as well as thinly-populated places. A member of the Maine Legislature, on one occasion, rashly asserted that woman suffrage had been tried only in "sparsely-settled, wild regions, of small population." He was promptly reminded that Chicago has a larger population than the whole State of Maine. In England, women have municipal and county suffrage. Both as municipal voters and as elected members of the London County Council, women share in the government of London, a city which has a larger population than the whole State of Massachusetts.

A. S. B.

THE WOMAN'S TOUCH

More men have been blinded in the present war than in any other conflict in history. Henry G. Dodge tells in the New York Independent of the arrival at Marseilles of a great number of severely wounded French soldiers, who were to be distributed through Provence. First came those who had lost arms and legs; and finally the blind.

"The waiting crowd, silent and with uncovered heads, made a lane through which the blind soldiers came. They stumbled over the flagging and down the steps with groping feet, and always, though the orderlies guided them by the arms, their hands were stretched before them open wide; hopeless, hesitating hands, distrustful of the dark.

"The last in line was a handsome boy not over twenty-one, a sub-lieutenant of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. His fair hair was pushed back from his forehead by the black bandage over his eyes, his red fez was tipped to one side by another dressing on his head—and his right sleeve was empty. And though there glittered on his breast the Cross of the Legion of Honor, he was trembling from head to foot, and kept repeating over and over, 'J'ai peur, j'ai peur, j'ai peur'—'I'm afraid, I'm afraid, I'm afraid.' France had given him all she could—but he was afraid of the dark.

"And then that happened which changed the whole gruesome picture of horror and misery into something sublime.

"A girl stepped out of the crowd to the boy's side, put her arm about his waist, and took his groping hand in hers. She was no more than sixteen, beautiful with the dark, splendid, Greek beauty of the women of Provence—a girl of the people, who looked as though she might have come into Marseilles that day from the country with her cartload of garden truck.

"'Courage, mon vieux,' we heard her say. 'Do not have fear. Let me walk with you.'

"The orderly saluted and unhesitatingly stepped aside. The boy turned his bandaged eyes toward the girl, and, as he felt the protecting arm about his waist and the strong hand closing over his, his trembling ceased, his shoulders went back, and what had been a terrified child became a soldier again. It was the woman's touch that he had been needing—the hand and the word of encouragement of a woman of his own France—during the agonizing days in the hospital, and the long, terrifying train journey in the darkness.

"'Courage, mon vieux!' It was the spur to make him a soldier again. One does not show fear before a woman. He took the few steps across the pavement to the waiting ambulance with steady and confident feet, his head turned always toward the sound of the voice at his side, and as he walked he smiled into the girl's face. How long had it been since he had smiled!

"They came to the curb; and as she released his arm and an orderly stood ready to guide his foot to the step of the ambulance, he turned to the girl and paused a moment, with trembling lips. He raised his hand half way to the salute, and stopped.

"'What do you call yourself, my friend?' he said.

"'Adrienne, my lieutenant,' she replied softly.

"There was no trace of coquetry in her voice or in her bearing. She stood, slim and straight, before him, like a soldier before his superior officer.

"The boy whipped off the red fez from his blond head and tucked it under the empty sleeve pinned to his breast. His hand went out and found her shoulder, as she stepped nearer to him.

"'Merci, Adrienne,' he said huskily, and bent and kissed her upon both cheeks.

"The little peasant drew herself up like a queen, but her eyes were full of tears and for a moment she could not speak. Then, tremblingly but proudly:

"'Merci, mon lieutenant.'

"Her hands were clasped together upon her breast, and on her face was the look of Jeanne d'Arc standing before the Vision. The boy took his seat in the ambulance, and as it swung away from the curb his hand went to the salute, and his bandaged eyes turned toward the spot where she was standing. And until the car disappeared into the traffic beyond the station gates we could still see his erect figure and his hand raised to his forehead.

"The girl stood motionless, looking after him, until he was out of sight. She had not been kissed; she had been decorated."

The picture etches itself into the memory. It might well be symbolical. Among the dark and pressing problems of our time, thoughtful men are afraid—and the thoughtless are still worse off, because they have reason to fear and do not know it. But when the true woman comes and stands beside the man, together the two can find the way to their aim, and the horror of the dark will be over. A. S. B.

NO MONEY FOR THEM

The importance of segregating the feeble-minded has been vividly shown of late in an exhibit prepared by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. That State has more than 18,000 mental defectives.

Everybody knows that feeble-minded women, unless kept under proper care, become the unmarried mothers of large families of feeble-minded children. These in their turn multiply the number of the feeble-minded, lowering the standard of the race, and what most voters think is worse—adding to the burden of the taxpayer. Two hundred dollars a year will pay for keeping such a woman in a State institution; but thus far most of them have been left to their fate. This leads a Pennsylvania woman to write, with some bitterness, in a recent issue of the Harrisburgh Patriot:

"The 'Status of Women' and incidentally of the human race, was settled by our last Legislature. This eminent body of Solomons refused to appropriate a penny toward the building of the Home for Feeble-Minded Women at Laurelton, though the ground necessary was purchased by the State sometime since for that specific purpose. It would seem rather important to the average person that the thousands of feeble-minded women in Pennsylvania be segregated in some 'Village' and so isolated that they will cease to augment in alarming numbers the idiots, criminals, lunatics and degenerates of this old Commonwealth. But the Legislature 'did not have enough money to expend for this purpose,' though the very same body appropriated $625,000 for the eradication of the Foot and Mouth Disease; and minor sums for studying the breeding of horses, diseases of bees, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc. Clearly Woman and her progeny—including Man—rank in importance below cattle, bees, horses, and numerous other of the lower animals, not excepting fish."

PUBLISHING COMPANY GAINS.

The National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, has just sent out a highly encouraging report. Its business during the past year has shown a marked increase. In the first eleven months of its existence, in 1914, it fell short by $926 of covering its expenses. But during 1915 it made a clear profit of $1,265, and could have declared a dividend, only that the Directors thought it best to let the money remain in the business.

Mrs. Catt speaks highly of the efficient and business-like way in which the company is conducted. The stock is full paid and non-assessable and a majority of it is owned by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Shares can be had at $10 each. A good way to help the cause is to buy one. The Publishing Company also invites suggestions as to needed suffrage literature, and will be glad to do the printing for any State or local suffrage organization which is geting out new documents.

A. S. B.

Julia Ward Howe once said at a suffrage meeting:

"These meetings show, among other things, the character of those who believe in suffrage with their whole heart. We who are gathered here are not a frantic, shrieking mob. We are not contemners of marriage, nor neglecters of home and offspring. We are individually allowed to be men and women of sound intellect, of reputable life, having the same stake and interest in the well-being of the community that others have. Most of us are persons of moderate competence, earned or inherited. We have had, or hope to have, our holy fireside, our joyful cradle, our decent bank account. Why should any consider us as the enemies of society, we who have everything to gain by its good government?

Faithful monogamy must ever be woman's standard in love, because only in its still certainty can she fitly prepare and keep the place for her child.—Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

NEW YORK

Suffrage county conventions throughout the State are to be held in the next six weeks.

Accompanied part of the time by Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, of Buffalo, State field director for the party, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will address suffragists in eighteen counties during April and May. Other prominent women who will be on the convention circuit are Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown and Mrs. Alice Duer Miller.

The new campaign was started in Yonkers on April 19, when the Westchester First Assembly District held its annual convention. Next week Erie, Nassau, Suffolk, Niagara, Genesee and Orleans Counties will hold conventions. After the first of May, each week will see from ten to twelve conventions until the end of the month.

Westchester County suffragists opened permanent headquarters at Rye last week. These headquarters, at 172 Post Road, will be under the direction of the Suffrage Club of Rye, which is working for civic betterment as well as for the enfranchisement of women. At the opening, Theodore Friend, president of Rye village, spoke on "How the Suffrage Organization Can Help Improvement."

Westchester men also are mobilizing for the campaign. A new Men's League for Woman Suffrage has been formed in Mt. Vernon, with J. R. Shillady as president.

TENNESSEE

At the last meeting of the Nashville League, plans were taken up for a more elaborate May Day celebration than ever before. A parade through the streets with many different sections will be one feature. Mrs. Guilford Dudley volunteered to lead the walking section, which is to be made very impressive, with several hundred women in line. Many women volunteered to be captain of a section. The Galloway Memorial Hospital Committee has appointed Mrs. Dudley as chairman of suffragists to raise funds to complete the hospital. Five hundred dollars was raised in fifteen minutes. Mrs. Leslie Warner, president of the league, has presented to it the beautiful banner which she carried to the conference in Memphis.

NEW JERSEY

The Women's Political Union of New Jersey gave an Iowa Campaign luncheon at the Washington in Newark on April 8, with Mrs. Catt as the guest of honor. Other speakers were Fillmore Condit, Christopher P. Connolly, Dan Fellows Platt, George T. Vickers and Mrs. Robert A. Huse. Miss Louise Connolly, vice-president, was toastmistress. Five hundred dollars was raised for the Iowa campaign. On April 17 Mrs. M. J. Reynolds of Newark, executive secretary of the organization, started for Des Moines to work until the end of the campaign.

MICHIGAN

Following the Congressional Campaign conference held in Detroit, district conferences are being planned to be held in every Congressional district in the State during May. Two speakers of national reputation have been secured to give the addresses at these conferences, Margaret Foley and Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale. It is hoped as the result of these meetings to perfect the organizations thoroughly in each of the districts. Resolutions will be adopted for presentation to the national political conventions.

Michigan suffragists are making great preparations to celebrate May 6 as National Suffrage Day. The Wayne County League is to issue a publication called "The Michigan Woman," which is to be for sale at the news stands and on the streets. It aims to present a history of the Michigan woman and her activities from early days up to the present time. Mrs. H. L. Simpson, Mrs. Stevens T. Mason, Mrs. Richard G. English, Miss Louise Peppers and Miss Jessie F. Miller compose the editorial staff.

WEST VIRGINIA

Suffrage Night at the Wheeling Auditorium brought out an audience that packed the hall. The first speaker was Kenneth G. Cooper, city solicitor of Ballaire. He called suffrage one of the greatest issues before the country, and said: "All efforts to avoid this question are meeting with disaster, and it looms with greater prominence each year." Other speakers were Miss Cooper of New York and Walter B. Hilton.

Miss Marie B. Ames, State organizer for the Equal Suffrage Association, spoke to a large audience of leading citizens at the Court House at Middlebourne on April 7. The following officers were elected for the local organization: President, Mrs. Clinton Fiske Stealy; vice-president, Dr. M. M. Reppard; secretary, Mrs. E. E. Harmon; treasurer, Miss Etta Barnes.

Miss Florence Hoge, chairman of the Literature Committee of the Ohio County Equal Suffrage League, answered in the Wheeling Register of April 10 statements made by Mrs. Frank Goodwin of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

ILLINOIS

During the week of April 24 to 29 the women of Illinois are going to have an Old Rubber and Newspaper Day. They will collect all the newspapers, magazines and rubbers that housewives would throw away at cleaning time and sell them for the benefit of State suffrage work.

"We feel that this is one way in which every woman, no matter how poor she is, no matter how rich she is, can co-operate and help," says the State Association's call. "With just a little effort and a little thought, a large sum of money can be realized.

"There is so much work to do. There are so many towns where the women have not yet realized that this is their work, that with the increase of money to be obtained we hope to send workers into these towns in order that every woman in Illinois, no matter how small the town she lives in, may have a vision of civic righteousness for her own community; and because she has joined with the State Suffrage Association, she may feel she is working with the women all over our country for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment."

MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association held its anual session in Meridian, April 3-5, with Miss Pauline V. Orr, the State president presiding, and a full attendance of delegates and local members.

Prominent among the speakers on the opening night were: Mr. G. C. Kendall, president of the Meridian Board of Trade; Mrs. M. R. Grant, of Meridian; Mrs. Virginia R. Price, of Carrollton, State president of the U. D. C.; Professor G. T. Howerton of the Agricultural and Mechanical College; Dr. A. Brill, of Meridian; and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, of Alabama.

Tuesday night the suffragists courteously gave over to Helen Keller, who was lecturing in the city as the guest of the local Association of Ministers. Significant of the changing attitude toward suffrage in Mississippi is the fact that the president of the Suffrage Association was invited by the president of the Ministers' Association to introduce Miss Keller, who on learning to whom she owed her introduction, asked for the suffrage colors and made a strong plea for suffrage in the course of her lecture.

Wednesday morning was given over to miscellaneous business, the appointment of committees, and the election of the following officers: President, Miss Pauline V. Orr, Columbus; first vice-president, Mrs. C. C. Miller, Meridian; second vice-president, Mrs. Mary Powell Crane, Belzoni; corresponding secretary, Miss Nannie Herndon Rice, Starkville; recording secretary, Mrs. Lucy Graves, Gulfport; treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Soper, Greenville.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The newest suffrage club in this State was organized at Newberry on April 13. Mrs. Lynch, State President, of Cheraw, Mrs. W. C. Cathcart, chairman of the legislature committee, and Miss Maryc Brennen of Columbia, went to Newberry for the purpose of organizing the league and a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. R. D. White, where a large number of women interested in equal suffrage met them. On the Wednesday evening previous, Mrs. Cotnam, of Arkansas, addressed a large crowd of people in the County Court House on equal suffrage.

CONNECTICUT

A large meeting, held in the Palace Theatre, Hartford, last Sunday under the auspices of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, was addressed by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. Mrs. Pankhurst spoke on behalf of the starving Serbians, and the collection which was taken up was entirely devoted to their relief.

A meeting in Hartford last Friday was addressed by Dr. Edward B. Hooker, son of Isabella Beecher Hooker. The point most strongly emphasized by Dr. Hooker, was that the objections brought against equal suffrage on the score of women's functions and structure being different from those of men are founded on a misconception. The functions which women have to fulfill are social—belonging to the life of the community as a social whole, while the demand for the vote is political and in no way interferes with the proper fulfillment of the social functions.

INDIANA

The annual convention of the Woman's Franchise League met in Indianapolis at the Claypool Hotel April 12, 13 and 14.

During the business session, the constitution was amended to make the board of directors consist of 36 members, including the eight officers, 15 directors, elected as such, and the 13 district chairmen. The board consisted formerly of 13 district presidents and 24 elected directors. Five directors are to be elected each year. An amendment was adopted to give the right to county chairmen to vote in State conventions as well as an amendment providing for the election of district chairmen at the annual district convention, instead of by the county chairmen.

From May 1 to May 1 shall constitute a term of office of all State, district and county offices; all members of leagues shall have a voice in district conventions; the annual dues were reduced from 50 to 25 cents for each member, 10 cents of which shall go to the national organization.

A clause in the old constitution provided that at least nine directors should be from Indianapolis. It was stricken out and directors now may be chosen from any part of the State. An amendment was adopted providing that the chairman of the State organization committee shall be elected by the district chairmen and shall be a member of the board.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. Amelia Keller, Indianapolis; vice-presidents, Miss Betsy Edwards, Shelbyville; Mrs. J. F. Barnhill, Indianapolis; Mrs. Julia Fried Walker, Indianapolis; Miss Adah E. Bush, Kentland, and Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, Elkhart; secretary, Mrs. Julia Henderson; treasurer, Mrs. Mindwell Crampton Wilson, Delphi; directors, Mrs. R. E. Edwards, Peru; Mrs. W. F. Barnes, Indianapolis; Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Lafayette; Mrs. E. H. Lindley, Bloomington; Mrs. Charles Gill, Muncie; Mrs. Horace G. Burr, Newcastle; Miss Rose Hellman, Evansville; Mrs. L. J. Cox, Terre Haute.

KENTUCKY

The State Equal Rights Association is trying to arrange for Congressional district meetings in each of the eleven districts. The 7th district meeting has already been held in Frankfort. Mrs. W. F. Lillard, chairman of the 8th district, called a meeting at Lexington at the Phoenix Hotel, April 19.

Mrs. Ed. C. O'Rear of Frankfort is chairman of the committee to help in getting a suffrage plank in the national Republican platform.

Miss Emma Hast of Louisville has been appointed chairman of the State Poster Contest Committee and of the National Poster and Slogan Contest Committee. The State Association has offered a prize of $25 for the best suffrage poster through the Art Chairman of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. John Sower of Frankfort has been appointed chairman of the State publicity work and Kentucky member of the National Publicity Council. Mrs. J. B. Judah of Louisville, Miss Annie S. Baird of Paducah, and Mrs. Abbie Meguire Roach of Louisville have been asked to serve as members of the State publicity committee.

PENNSYLVANIA

An all-day conference of workers was held by the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, April 17. Work at the primaries in May was discussed and a report of the plans made by the State board of the Williamsport conference was given by Mrs. L. L. Smith, one of the State vice-presidents.

Mrs. George B. Orlady, State president, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Mrs. J. Claude Bedford, Mrs. George A. Dunning, chairman of the Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Party, and Mrs. George A. Piersol were among the speakers.

At a meeting of the State officers at Williamsport on April 13, it was decided to discard the yellow slips used last fall and adopt petitions which all voters will be asked to sign. These petitions will go to the State Legislature.

At the county conference $462 of the $600 necessary for the Lycoming budget was raised.

The State convention will be held in Williamsport in November.

A State-wide plan has been adopted for all suffragists to celebrate May Day by distributing flowers among the poor, especially in sections where there are many children. The giving will be anonymous.

MASSACHUSETTS

Suffragists throughout the State are planning to make May 1 a real "Suffrage Day." A large number of meetings will be held and each league committee will plan its own form of demonstration. At every meeting it is hoped that two resolutions will be adopted; one calling for a suffrage plank in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties; and another of rejoicing over the recent suffrage victories in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The maple leaf, which is the emblem of Canada, and the Canadian colors combined with the stars and stripes will be displayed as extensively as possible. Weather permitting, it is probable that many of the meetings will be held out of doors

An out-of-door fete by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is to be held June 1, on the grounds of the James Russell Lowell estate in Cambridge, under the direction of the ways and means committee, Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, chairman.

A Shakespearean celebration by suffragists will be held in the Rose Room of Hotel Lenox on April 25, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Tea will be served. Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks will read Shakespearean sonnets; Miss Ruth Rollins will sing, "Hark, Hark, the Lark," and there will be a May Day dance-pantomime. The hostesses will be Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Marks, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, and Mrs. Francis Peabody Magoun.

A series of meetings is being held in the Edward Everett School, Dorchester, under the auspices of the Savin Hill Equal Suffrage Association, for the purpose of interesting the parents and people of the district more thoroughly in the school work and the school vote. The next meetings will take place May 4 and June 1.

The annual New England Suffrage Conference and supper will be held at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, Boston, on the evening of May 19. The presidents of all the New England States have been invited to speak, and there will also be a symposium of addresses by women from the suffrage States—California, Colorado, etc. Tickets, 75 cents, may be had at 585 Boylston street.

The Iowa Campaign

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt arrived at Council Bluffs last Sunday for her tour of the State. Iowa is expecting big results from Mrs. Catt's speaking tour. Following her stay at Council Bluffs, where she addressed a mass meeting and held a district conference, Mrs. Catt went to Sioux City for several meetings, and was the honor guest at a large luncheon. Mrs. Catt will be in Des Moines for a district conference on April 25. Her schedule for the week will include Marshalltown, Ames, Oskaloosa, Burlington, Muscatine and Clinton.

The Sioux City Men's League has opened headquarters in the business district, and will employ a paid secretary. The women's organization there has well-established quarters, and Mrs. Edwin A. Knapp is doing organization work.

At the convention of the Southeastern Iowa Teachers' Association a resolution favoring equal suffrage was adopted without a dissenting vote. The Mahaska County Teachers' Association has adopted a similar resolution.

Waverly suffragists have organized a local suffrage association, with Mrs. Fred Mueller as president. Each ward has a committee to carry on its work.

April 17 was a suffrage rally day in Waterloo. A big mass meeting was held in the evening at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, when Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull of Oregon spoke.

The suffragists of Gilmore City also recently observed a suffrage day, with pennants and posters decorating the streets and stores. Mrs. Laura B. Hale, county organizer and chairman, conducted an all-day suffrage institute.

The Woman Suffrage Association of Shenandoah recently held a suffrage tea at the Elks' clubhouse. Mrs. Homer A. Miller of Des Moines, Miss Lutie Stearns of Wisconsin and Miss Grace Ballard, State organizer, gave short talks, and in the evening there was a large mass meeting.

On April 25 a suffrage mass meeting will be held at Grinnell. Dr. Effie McCullom Jones is to speak.

Montgomery County will hald a suffrage conference on Monday. Every township will be represented, as well as a number of nearby counties. Last week was suffrage week in Red Oak. Merchants decorated their stores and display windows in suffrage colors and pennants. A chain of suffrage teas was held.

Davenport has been selected for the second Congressional district convention by the organizations of that district. An all-day conference will be held at the public library on April 26. Miss Flora Dunlap, State president, will be present.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Galer of Mt. Pleasant are speaking for suffrage. Mr. Galer was at one time president of the Southern Iowa Normal School, and Mrs. Galer was formerly Rev. Laura Bowman.

Suffrage headquarters have been opened in the Taylor Opera House at Bloomfield. They will also serve the purpose of a rest room for the farm men, women and children who come to town on Saturday.

The school children of Winterset have been competing in an essay con test, "Why Mother Should Vote." The judges awarded first prize to Mae Faust, second to Gertrude Laughlin and third to Elven Adcock. Suffrage interest has been created in the clubs of Winterset. Among the clubs that have endorsed woman suffrage are the Current Events Club, Child Welfare Club, P. E. O., Golden Hour Club, the L. O. Club and the Priscilla Club.

The presbytery of Des Moines, at its semi-annual meeting held on April 12, passed a resolution endorsing woman suffrage and urging the churches to use all proper means to promote it.

WOMEN'S BILLS DON'T GET FAR

Action by Mississippi Legislature Proves That Men Can Never Represent Adequately Alone

During the session of the Mississippi legislature just closed, the bill to make women eligible for appointment to places on boards of trustees of educational, charity, and eleemosynary institutions as well as eligible for candidates for State and county superintendents failed of passage, in spite of the fact that the organized womanhood of Mississippi stood solidly behind it. The president of practically every woman's organization in the State signed the petition for this bill. The women of the State generally interested themselves in it, with the result that thousands of names were presented to the Legislature. In addition to this, nearly all the women's organizations sent representatives to plead for it at the open hearing before the Legislature: the president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; a delegate representing the president of the W. C. T. U.; representatives of the Suffrage Association, and the president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In several press notices of the recent Mississippi State Suffrage Convention, the president, Miss Pauline V. Orr, was wrongly quoted as saying, relative to this bill, that the Legislature had "broken faith" with the women. Miss Orr used no such expression, and does not regard the action of the Legislature as a violation of any concrete agreement. Her position is, and this was concurred in by all the delegates present, that the rejection of this bill by the Legislature illustrates the fallaciousness of a statement that has been continually made and largely accepted in Mississippi; namely, that the women of the State did not need the ballot because it would always be the highest privilege and pleasure of the men to act on the expressed wishes of the women, and to freely accord them anything they demanded. The indisputable fact remains that the women of the State did not get what they asked for at the hands of the Legislature, and that the ballot is the only sure means by which the wishes and the point of view of the women of Mississippi can be expressed in the legislation of the State.

The New York Survey of April 15 has a special interest for suffragists. Mr. John Martin has been contributing a series of articles claiming that women—and especially married women—should be excluded from most kinds of work that they now do. The issue of April 15 contains a symposium of replies by Caroline Bartlett Crane, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Elsie Clews Parsons, Anne O'Hagan Shinn, Alice Stone Blackwell and many others. Send 10 cents in stamps for it and read it.

If we give to woman the sacred duty of teaching to our children the ideals that must be passed down for ages, we should not be afraid to let her participate in government.—W. J. Bryan.

PERSONAL EFFORT BRINGS RESULTS

Miss Leech of Montana Conducts Thorough Campaign of Education Among Voters in Iowa

Miss Florence Leech of Montana is at work in Iowa as organizer for the Women Voters' Campaign Alliance. Her work is in the Ninth Congressional District. She writes:

The county chairmen are rapidly completing the township organization and are at the same time arousing interest and educating the voters through meetings. The Iowa women are demonstrating that they want to vote by joining the ranks of workers by the dozens, and the Iowa men are saying that since their women want it they are willing to sign the slips.

Thorough work is being done. For instance: in Audubon County every voter has been circularized and a large proportion of them have been canvassed. In the next two weeks a tea will be held in every block in the town of Audubon, and at the end of that time, there will be a banquet and production of "How the Vote Was Won."

Money and time and energy are well spent in Iowa now. We are more convinced of it every day. Any effort made is more than justified by results. Will the readers of the Journal please help us in every possible way by sending money, speakers, and supplies of all sorts? Any quantity of Journals can be distributed to good advantage. The women of the Ninth District are now working well. They deserve and are grateful for help.

MRS. CRANE ON THE HOME

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane comments in the New York Survey on some recent remarks by an anti-suffragist. She says:

"Why are Mr. Martin and a fast-diminishing number of men so terribly exercised over the fate of "the home"? Were I to give way to my feelings, I would be tempted to ask, Who made the home, anyway, and reply that woman made the home, and that she made it for her children. If primitive man had had his way, he would not have made a home; he would have made a harem. But woman demonstrated the desirability of the home, and admitted the man on condition that he do his part, which part has become, in process of evolution, to support the home from the outside.

"Now, granted that there are a few ultra-feminists who advise women to delegate their domestic and maternal duties in large measure and join man in the outside support of the home, this attitude is without doubt fathered by industrial conditions which often make it impossible, unaided, to support a family, and mothered by the age-long industrial subjection of women which Mr. Martin is so anxious to perpetuate.

"Women are no longer greatly concerned with the reactionary attitude of a few good men like this writer. They comfortably reflect that they possess the respect and confidence of the great mass of men; for, be it remembered, it is by the votes of these same men that women are rapidly becoming enfranchised and given full political equality, with all that that implies over the civilized world."

MARGARET FOLEY'S DIARY

Mrs. C. S. Stanworth, of Norfolk, entertained us at breakfast and during our stay in the city. She is a very charming woman and a strong suffragist, as is her husband, a retired naval officer.

We called on the Mayor, Mr. Windom. He is a suffragist and often presides at suffrage meetings in the city. I wish all southern men felt the same.

Mrs. Stanworth gave a lunch for us, at which were present Mrs. H. Aspergren, who started the league in Portsmouth, Va. Miss Cook, who has spent six months recently in the war hospital of France, Mrs. A. Adams, one of the leading suffragists of the city.

We had a street meeting in the afternoon, which was a very good meeting, in spite of windy weather.

We then drove to Deep Creek, suburb of Portsmouth, for the evening meeting was held at 8 P. M. We found the audience gathered twenty minutes ahead of time. Every teacher in the town, some 15, was present and presented to me.

The Norfolk suffragists felt this meeting was well worth while. The first ever held there and a splendid opening wedge for more work. The party returned to Mrs. Aspergren's house in Portsmouth for dinner at 10 P. M., arriving back in Norfolk at midnight. We seem to be going all day and night.

Next morning, April 11, we had a street meeting. Mrs. Adams gave me a beautiful bunch of red roses to wear at the luncheon of the Board of the Housewives' League, of which Mrs. Stanworth is one of the officers. About half of the members are not yet suffragists, but probably will become suffragists when they try to put through some reforms they are working for.

At 4 P. M. I spoke in the Braurbleton School hall at the Mothers' Club. The meeting was small, but great interest shown and again we were on virgin soil. At 6 P. M. the membership committee of the Norfolk Suffrage League, composed of public school teachers, gave a dinner with yours truly as guest of honor. I was much pleased with this meeting. This committee has done exceptionally fine work, gettingg over 600 members in about three months. After speaking at this dinner I, in fact we all, left for a street meeting at 9 P. M. I talked Journals hard and fast to these women before we left the hotel and found when we started the street meeting they were eager to sell them. So I felt it well worth while. The wind was blowing strong as usual, but the crowd was game and stayed and asked many questions, until the auto drove off. The men who were most opposed were the first to buy Journals. Isn't that interesting?

April 12:

After lunch we went by trolley and ferry to Old Point Comfort, where we were met by Mrs. Faith Morgan, a wonderful, energetic suffragist, one who has done more for the cause in Hampton, Newport News and Old Point Comfort than any other human being. It is really surprising the amount of work this Hampton League has done with a deaf president, a secretary who is totally blind and writes notices on the typewriter and rarely makes a mistake.

My meeting at Hampton was held at the Court House. A perfectly splendid meeting, with representative people of the city.

The Hampton suffragists know how to advertise a meeting. There wasn't a store, a hotel or telegraph pole that did not have a notice of the meeting—even the street cars—all of them had notices.

Mrs. Morgan is a wonder in getting subscriptions for the Journal. She was very much surprised when I was able to get any subscriptions. The suffragists took up a collection of $7.40, which went to the league.

The Journals didn't arrive until Friday and I used them at my street meeting in Newport News. My meetings in both Hampton and Newport News were the first suffrage meetings held with the exception of an unadvertised meeting by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Strange thing happened at Newport News. The suffragists insisted on my going close to the sidewalk in the park, claiming the people wouldn't come to where I was standing in the middle of the park. I won out. They were much pleased.

We called on the Governor, Mr. Henry C. Stuart, and the Mayor, Mr. George Ainslie, of Richmond. Both treated us with all the beautiful chivalry of real southern gentlemen and gave us a long interview.

I had two meetings here, one this afternoon on the street and another this evening in the same place. Both were extra fine meetings, said to be the best they have ever had in Richmond, Va., and they have had a number of speakers not only from the State and National, but also from the C. U.

This has been a long hard day, and I will say Good Night and good luck. It is now 11.55 P. M., and I must get this in the midnight mail.

Cordially yours,
Margaret Foley.

In government we need more of the heart element; there is already plenty of head.—Hon. W. O. S. Groesbeck.

The photograph called "Victory" and used in the Journal of April 1 was made and contributed by Miss Sarah J. Eddy of Bristol Ferry, Rhode Island.

WOMEN TAKE NEW HOME TO VOTE

Three Eastern women, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York, Miss Katherine Morey and Mrs. Gertrude Newell of Boston established a legal residence in Kansas last week, so that they may vote there this fall.

When they arrived at the City Hall they were directed to go to the office of S. M. Brewster, attorney general.

"If they maintain their homes in Topeka for six months in good faith, they are entitled to vote at the November election, certainly," said Brewster afterwards.

"Suppose they spend all their time out of the city, lecturing?" Brewster was asked.

"That would make no difference. As long as they claimed Topeka to be their home, and maintained their residence here, they could stay away lecturing all they wanted to, and not impair their citizenship rights," the attorney general explained.

Prosperity Brought By Colorado Women's Vote

Governor Carlson Says They Won State-Wide Prohibition, Which Has Increased Savings Deposits, Helped Business Undertakings and Reduced Lawlessness

Women's votes have brought to Colorado the most prosperous era in its history.

Governor Carlson, who declares that prohibition in Colorado is directly attributable to women's ballots, has recently made a statement of the results of the law which went into effect Jan. 1, 1916:

"The first month of State-wide prohibition, instead of bringing business stagnation as was predicted, was the most prosperous Colorado has experienced in many years," says the Governor. "Eight of Denver's principal banks had an increase of $575,000 in savings deposits over January, 1915; over two thousand new savings accounts were opened, and the bank clearings for the month were $8,000,000 larger than for January, 1915. Department stores report that collections for January broke all records. One of Denver's largest department store's collections increased 25 per cent. Denver credit men have told me that hundreds of long overdue accounts, which were considered uncollectable, were paid up. Jobbers and wholesale firms report a remarkable increase in business in the small towns of the State.

"In Pueblo, our second largest city, the January 1916 bank deposits were $270,000 more than in January, 1915. In January, 1915, the postal savings deposits were $7,000; in January, 1916, they were $23,000.

"Those who expected lawlessness to follow were sadly in error. In Denver in January, 1915, there were 212 arrests for drunkenness; in January, 1916, there were 53. In January, 1915, there were 90 arrests for disturbances; in January, 1916, there were 40. In January, 1915, there were 421 arrests for vagrancy. In January, 1916, there were 115. In January, 1915, the total number of arrests in Denver for all causes was 1008; in January, 1916, the total number for all causes was 368. On Feb. 1, 1915, the county jail of the county of Denver, held 228 prisoners; on Feb. 1, 1916, 100 prisoners. On Feb. 1, 1915, the Denver city jail held 23 prisoners; on Feb. 1, 1916, 9 prisoners.

"The reports from Pueblo are equally significant. On Feb. 1, 1915, there were 37 inmates in the city jail; on Feb. 1, 1916, there were 6.

"These are some of the experiences and the results of our conclusions upon this question. From the standpoint of the unification of our people, from the standpoint of business, from the standpoint of improving living conditions, particularly in the homes of the poor, from the standpoint of happiness, from every human standpoint, from every view of advancement and uplift, this law represents the greatest advance in Colorado's history."

Governor Carlson's belief that this "greatest advance" is due to women's votes was shown at the Anti-Saloon League convention in Atlantic City last year, when he declared: "Helped by the miners and Billy Sunday, the women put Colorado in the 'dry column.'"

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30 and the Senate 33 to 10.

BUGS AND LICE IN FEDERAL HOUSE

Commissioner Describes United States Immigrant Station As Vermin Infested Fire Trap

A shocking state of things at Boston's detention station for immigrants has just come to light. Immigration Commissioner H. J. Skeffington writes:

"The Immigrant Station at this port, which is second only to New York from an immigration standpoint, is located in rented quarters on the second floor of a wooden building at the foot of Long Wharf. The inspection of immigrants necessarily is made at the various steamship docks, but aliens detained for special enquiry are brought to the immigration station, where they are boarded until final disposition is made of their cases. The detention quarters are, however, entirely inadequate. Gauged by humanitarian and sanitary standards, it must be said that modern facilities are almost entirely lacking. The fact that we are under Federal jurisdiction alone saves us from action on the part of the municipal authorities for violation of the sanitary code or city ordinances.

"The walls, partitions and ceilings of the building, which is constructed mainly of matched boards, have become hopelessly infested with insect life. The local army of vermin which comes out at night to forage on the inmates of the dormitories is reinforced by new instalments or detachments of bugs or lice brought into the station with every arriving ship, and immigrants who may be free from vermin when they arrive at the station are likely soon to become infested from their associates. During the past year, cases of tonsilitis among the inmates have been frequent and troublesome. Serious infections of slight wounds, both among the detailed aliens and the employees, have been common. There has been one outbreak of diphtheria, which was promptly suppressed. On two occasions cases of smallpox developed in the station, the disease in both cases being due to infection on board ship; no secondary cases occurred, however, among the inmates of the station—a piece of good luck. **The constant danger is due to the fact that we have to guard an excessive number of immigrants in limited quarters without hospital facilities or proper conveniences.** But the danger of disease, great though it is, is relatively of minor consideration when compared with the ever-present menace of fire and the loss of life that might ensue under easily conceivable conditions.

"While the loss of human life is most to be dreaded, it is not the only loss that would be caused by fire. The records of immigrants at this port, since the Federal Government assumed charge in 1892, are utterly unprotected, and in case of fire would disappear in smoke.

"Lack of space in the detention quarters prevents the segregation of women and girls of the immoral classes, who mingle with the detained immigrants during the day and occupy the same dormitory at night."

Immigrants have no votes; neither have women, who are the half of the human family most interested in safeguarding the weak. If an equal number of voters had been distressed and endangered by such conditions during the last fourteen years, something would probably have been done about it.

Commissioner Skeffington continues:

"It is generally believed that immigration will be greatly accelerated as a result of the European war. The war will also be responsible for spreading numerous contagious diseases, such as trachoma, favus, syphilis, typhus and tuberculosis—not to mention mental disorders of various types. At the close of the war, therefore, the tax upon our detention quarters will be tremendously increased. The Public Health Service, whose officers perform the medical inspection at the ports of entry, already are making preparations to extend the scope and thoroughness of their work. The number of mental cases of detained aliens doubtless will be greatly increased; and in view of the long periods of time required for observation purposes, an additional tax will be placed upon our detention resources. The dormitories at this station normally accommodate 247 persons. Within the past few months, however, we have several times been forced to shelter 300 or more by placing mattresses for the overflow on the floors and in the aisles. With the close of the war, and the anticipated volume of immigration, we shall be simply overwhelmed."

A bill has been introduced in Congress for an appropriation to build a new immigrant station. Commissioner Skeffington says:

"We are informed that two years will be required to build the station after the work begins. In view of the facts and circumstances, I cannot too strongly emphasize the need for prompt action on the part of Congress in appropriating the additional amount of $90,000."

Our readers would do well to write to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging that the appropriation be made.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association will hold its 48th annual business meeting on May 20 at 9.30 A. M., at 151 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

National suffrage was endorsed by the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs in a resolution passed during their annual convention on April 12.

The Massachusetts Legislature rejected the eight-hour bill for women, but the House has just voted to add to the already large number of men who have a 48-hour week all laborers, workmen and mechanics in the employ of the Commonwealth, a county, town or city, or in the employ of contractors or subcontractors doing public work.

NOW READY—JUST OFF THE PRESS

"JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT"

A Thoroughly Amusing One-Act Farce

By Ferdinanda Wesselhoeft Reed.

It is a wholesome combination of fun and propaganda—just what suffragists have been looking for. It has had two performances in the Little Theatre of Kansas City, Mo. Says the Star of that city:

"Possibly the greater part of the two audiences that saw it—'Jonathan's Nightshirt'—were already emancipated from the belief that men and women should not share equally in the matter of government, but if any well-grounded anti-suffragist sentiment were present, it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack."

The characters are two men and two women, and the acting time is about twenty minutes.

Price: Per copy, 25 cents. Per set of 5 for production, $1.00
Royalty for each performance, $5.00
Order from THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell of England received about $325 in individual gifts after the suffrage dinner lately given by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A. The money will be used by the English suffragists in establishing Maternity Units in Russia to aid the Polish refugees.

The coming of equal suffrage eems to me to be obvious both upon the basis of justice and expediency. —Rev. Chas. S. McFarland.

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SITUATIONS.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR U. S. Government Life Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. J124, Rochester, N. Y.

ILLINOIS VOTE A LESSON FOR G. O. P.

Women's Support of Roosevelt and Sergel Shows Republicans Need Suffrage Plank

Under the interpretation of the suffrage act Illinois women were able to express their preference for president at the primary last week, although they could not vote for delegates. In spite of this limitation the political power of the women expressed itself in an unmistakable manner.

One of the candidates for delegate-at-large, Charles H. Sergel, city treasurer of Chicago, made a direct appeal to the women voters. He realized that women can vote for president at the final election next November and he suggested that they use their influence with their men folks. The result was that Sergel defeated one of national committee-man Roy O. West's candidates for delegate.

Sergel had been a Progressive in 1912 and held his office as city treasurer as a result of a Republican-Progressive fusion in 1914.

Of similar significance was the women's preferential vote for the Republican nomination for President. The only name printed on the Republican ballot was that of Senator Sherman, and the only one on the Democratic ballot that of President Wilson. There was little opposition on the Democratic ticket, but on the Republican side several thousand voters wrote in the name of some other candidate. Sherman received 87,682 votes, Roosevelt 13,090 and Hughes 1,064. The total vote, in other words, showed a proportion of one in eight who troubled themselves to write in Roosevelt's name.

The significant fact is that of the 4,829 women who voted on the Republican side, 1,831 wrote in Roosevelt's name and 2,873 voted for Sherman. Three out of every eight women wrote in Roosevelt's name.

If these facts mean anything to the Republican party they mean one thing: that the Republicans are more likely to win women's votes if they adopt the principle of equal suffrage, as the Progressives did in 1912, and if the Republicans are to unite with the Progressives, as seems probable, the principle of equal suffrage should be one of the cardinal points of unification. Women have an equal voice in 91 electoral votes.

FOR IOWA

FOR the last two months of the Iowa campaign, April and May, we are sending the Woman's Journal, without charge to them, to all of the Iowa papers. There are 60 dailies and 850 weeklies. Will those who believe in the educational value of the Journal send twenty-five cents or more to help defray the expense? So many of the Iowa papers are friendly to suffrage that putting the Journal in their hands will doubtless do much to carry the election.

Governor Alexander of Idaho calls attention to the fact that the average per capita wealth of the people in all the woman suffrage States is higher than it is for the United States at large—a clear proof that the people have not been impoverished by excessive taxation

A Wireless Message to Suffrage "Live Wires"

On June 7th, the Republicans will hold their National Convention in Chicago. It is probable that the Progressives will hold their convention there on the same date.

We want **you** and 39,999 other live wires of suffrage to be on hand and take part in the great national suffrage parade that will be held in Chicago on that day.

The purpose of the parade is to visualize the nation-wide demand for woman suffrage. Consequently, every State in the Union should be represented.

The bigger showing we make, the bigger chance we have to get a suffrage plank in the Republican platform.

Help us secure a good-sized delegation of women marchers from your State and, if possible, from your Congressional District.

The Chairman of the Chicago Parade Committee is Mrs. Harrison Munro Brown, 604 Tower Building, Chicago, Ill. Write her that you are coming. **Do it now!**

But that isn't all.

On June 14th, the Democrats will hold their National Convention in St. Louis. It is equally important that we make as big a showing there as in Chicago.

The demonstration chosen to convince the Democratic delegates that a suffrage plan is an essential part of the Democratic platform is a "Walkless Parade."

We want **you** and hosts of other women to take part in that, too.

Don't delay. Drop a line to Mrs. Morrison Fuller, at The Buckingham, St. Louis, Mo., and tell her that you will be there.

A word more.

Stir up that friend of your who has always wanted to see St. Louis but never gotten there. Now's her chance.

Get Busy!

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison avenue, New York City.

SECOND OFFENCES RARE IN WARREN

Mrs. Canfield, Mayor, Enforces Law Against Spitting, Wife Beating and Immortality

Mrs. A. R. Canfield, Mayor of Warren, Ill., gave an interview in Chicago on April 16 in which she said that Warren is now free of spitting, profanity and wife beating.

"Warren streets are clean and sanitary," she said. "We fine spitters $5 for the first offense and $25 for subsequent offenses. They have decided to save their money. The other day we had a man up in court for profanity."

As her hearers expressed astonishment she added: "Yes, indeed, there is a city ordinance against it, and I believe in having the ordinances enforced. We have about cleaned out the wife beaters, too. I swore out a warrant against one, and then found the judge was sick and I had to sit on the bench myself. We have reduced immorality a great deal, too."

SUFFRAGE OUTING ARE YOU GOING?

Are you going to take part in the great suffrage demonstrations in Chicago and St. Louis in June, at the time of the National Republican and Democratic Conventions? If so, send your name at once to Mrs. Harrison Munroe Brown, 604 Tower Building, Chicago, and to Mrs. Morrison Fuller, The Buckingham, St. Louis. This will be the greatest suffrage outing since the National Convention. You cannot afford to miss it; and the bigger showing we make, the better our chance to get that important suffrage plank.

CALIFORNIA WINS OVER DISEASE

Reduces Typhoid Fever Death Rate from 32 to 9 Per Cent. Since 1906

Typhoid fever will soon be one of the least important diseases in California, according to an announcement recently made by Dr. W. A. Sawyer, secretary of the State Board of Health. The reduction in the mortality for this disease during the past year in the State is unprecedented, the rate having dropped to 9.7 per hundred thousand population, placing California in the front ranks of the States that are successfully combating the disease. In fact, according to the United States Census, there were but five States in 1913 having typhoid mortality rates as low as 10 per hundred thousand population. Since 1906, when the rate was 32.2 per hundred thousand population, there has been a reduction of 70 per cent. in the typhoid mortality rate in California. This means that 3193 deaths and more than 30,000 cases of the disease have been prevented. There were but 276 deaths from the disease in the whole State during 1915, while there were 376 deaths from the disease in 1914, the decrease in the rate for the single year amounting to 29 per cent.

"Our State and municipal bonds sell at a premium," says former Chief Justice Groesbeck of Wyoming. With this simple sentence he refutes the assertion that woman suffrage will raise taxes and work disaster to business, for, as he truly adds, "Nothing is more sensitive than capital in this respect." Women have voted in Wyoming for 47 years.

BACHELORS MAKE LAW BREAKERS

Only When They Obtain Women's Influence Do They Seem to Give Up Criminal Tendency

Unmarried men as law breakers outnumber married men two to one, according to the annual report of the district attorney of New York County. This relative proportion was maintained last year, when 2,484 single men as compared to 1,244 married men were arraigned in the criminal courts. The proportion of men arraigned as criminals in the last 10 years is even more to the disadvantage of the bachelors, as 22,331 of them were accused, while only 9,492 married men were charged with crimes.

These figures seem to back up the statement of the humorists that women are responsible not only for their own conduct, but also that of their husbands. If they are such a good influence within the home, why be afraid of them in the larger home, the State?

Women are still acting as jurors in California, and are doing good service. The Woman's Journal lately mentioned that the Attorney General of California has given his opinion that women are ineligible. The State Supreme Court, however, has not yet rendered a decision on the question. In the meantime, those judges who do not agree with the Attorney General continue to summon women jurors, and the women continue to make a good record.

FIGHTS HUMANE BILL, LOSES JOB

Chicago Women Defeat Candidate for Judgeship Who Favored 12-Hour Day for Clerks

"Our women of Chicago have just answered for the second time a State Senator who fought the bill for a shorter work day for women, and said that women clerks could perfectly well stand on their feet for twelve hours a day," said Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, in a recent address in Boston.

"We could not do anything to him at the time, as women in Illinois cannot vote for members of the Legislature; but this year that gentleman, Mr. John Swanson, was a candidate for municipal judge in Chicago. He had the backing of the Bar Association and of a very big corporation, but the women defeated him."

Herbert Killens, who had made a like bad record in the Legislature on women's questions, was a candidate for alderman in Chicago last year, and the women defeated him, Mrs. Robins said, with the result that he has now become a strong supporter of the shortened work day.

"In New York City not long ago, 11,012 men voluntered for service in the navy, and only 316 of them were found physically fit. These are the sons of exploited women workers in the richest country of the world," said Mrs. Robins.

Police Commissioner Woods, of New York City, has announced through the press that 184 children were killed and 5,085 injured by motor-driven vehicles in Greater New York during 1915.

LAST LAUGHS

She: "This is the fourth time you have proposed to me. How many times do you want me to refuse you?"

He: "I think three times quite sufficient."—Stray Stories.

Phrenologist: "From your bumps I should say you are a very quarrelsome fellow."

"Well, you're a liar, see?—and if you say it again I'll smash yer jaw."—Shark's Winter Annual.

"Is woman really the weaker vessel?"

"I dunno. You encounter one of the dreadnaught type now and then."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fair Lucile: "Thank Heaven for 1916!"

Hopeful Willie: "Because of Leap Year privileges, of course?"

F. L. (disdainfully): "No! Because it gives me an extra day to work for woman suffrage!"

Who Was It?

A man whose mind was fast failing,
Went about women voters assailing.
When asked, "Are you crazy?"
He said, "No, I'm lazy,
And I make a good thing with my wailing."

And so dark were his words and his railing,
While their sins and short-comings detailing,
That the women all say,
If they had their way,
His name would be changed to Black-Maling.

The foregoing lines, by Ellis Meredith of Denver, were called out by the activities of Mr. J. B. Maling. This gentleman was formerly the henchman of W. G. Evans, a particularly notorious corporation "boss" of Denver, who was finally driven out of politics on account of his flagrant corruption. Mr. Maling goes to States where suffrage amendments are pending and gives private addresses before gatherings of men, warning them against the dreadful results of equal suffrage. In Massachusetts, and elsewhere, he claimed to be doing this work gratuitiously, out of a disinterested zeal to save other States from the horrors of woman suffrage; but in Denver he boasted that he was receiving a large salary from the anti-suffragists; and he urged various people, including Mrs. Frances Belford Wayne, a prominent newspaper woman of Denver, to take up the same work, telling them that it would pay them well.

The Sergeant: "Look here, before you're served out with your uniform you'd better nip down to the washhouse and get a bath."

The Recruit: "Wot? I come 'ere to be a soldier—not a bloomin' mermaid!"—London Opinion.

Captain: "What's he charged with, Casey?"

Officer: "I don't know the regular name fer it, captain; but I caught him a-flirtin' in the park."

Captain: "Ah, that's impersonatin' an officer."—Judge.

"How quickly some of those immigrants assimilate our ideas and methods!"

"As for instance?"

"Well, I asked my Italian barber if he was going home to fight. He said he wasn't—that he had paired with an Austrian in the next block."